

OCTOBER 7, 1921

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Get Your Member by November



Somewhere in the U.S.A.—

EVEN if we could have spelled the names of some of the French towns in which we were billeted, the old war orders said to write it "Somewhere in France."

The phrase stuck like army oatmeal on the flat half of a mess kit. When Mrs. Smith was asked where her son, John, was, the words flowed forth as fluently as a Buck would talk himself out of a detail, "Somewhere in France." Somebody even wrote a song about it.

And now, more than two years later, there are many former doughboys, all reader-owners of our Weekly, who believe that their magazine will reach them if the Circulation Manager knows their name—their name and "Somewhere in U. S. A."

They are still—"still" isn't exactly the word, for we hear from them oftenthey are still leaving it to the Mail Censor or, in this case, to their Post-Adjutant, to see to it that their magazines follow 'em, as the mail followed outfits overseas, theoretically.

And we haven't even got their army serial number—how we gonna keep delivering the goods where addresses are incomplete—

You know dog-gone well, some of you fellows, that you don't keep the Circulation Department informed about your change of address—

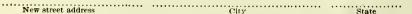
Right now—isn't there something on your mind that you want to tell us about? Why not tell us in advance so we can keep the Weekly coming to you?

Always give the post name and number as well as your new and old address. Like the coupon—

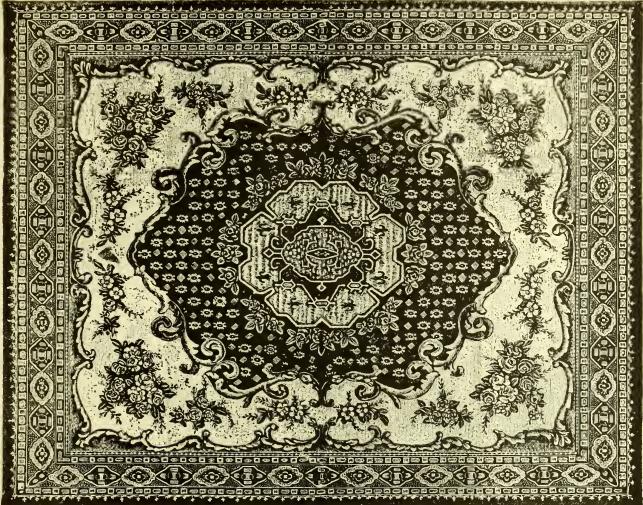
Change my address from

Name	Name of Post	No. of Post
Old street address	City	State

To







Brings this Seamless Brussels Rug

Hartman's Newest Pattern—Full Room Size, 9 Feet by 12 Feet
The House of Hartman gives you the opportunity of a lifetime to get this magnificent
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it, take nearly a year to pay—a little every month. And remember the price is cut—you save over a third. Even before the war this rug would have been an amazing bargain at this phenomenally low price. Not in years have we offered such a tremendous rug bargain. Similar rugs sell elsewhere at nearly twice the price—make your own comparison.

HARTMAN'S
392 PAGE
BARGAIN
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Now Ready
Send Postal for
Your FREE Copy

FREE Bargain Catalog

Mail us a postal for this great book. It will save you many dollars. It will give you thousands of timely suggestions on how to furnish your home in the very latest style and how to make your home more beautiful and comfortable. 392 pages—filled with stunning bargains in furniture, rugs, linoleum, stoves, ranges, silverware, watches, dishes, washing machines, sewing machines, aluminum ware, phonographa, gas engines, cream separators, etc. Hundreds of articles to select from—30 days free trial on anything you send foreverything sold on our easy monthly payment plan. Post card or letter brings if free. "Let Hartman Feather Your Nest"

Superb Coloring — Rich Floral Medallion Pattern

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WOOL YARNS!

One of the most artistic designs ever woven. Coloring soft, rich and harmonious. Brown, tan, red, green and light colorings charmingly blended. An attractive floral pattern with large medallion center surrounded by harmonizing floral sprays and finished with a pretty border. Made seamless, of fine wool yarns selected for durability. Use it hard—it will stand the wear and

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Order by No. 34CCMA16. Price \$26.85.
Send \$1.00 now. Balance \$2.50 monthly.

Nearly a Year to Pay!

There will be a tremendous rush of orders for these rugs at our smashed price. So don't put it off too long. You take no risk. Keep it or return it—but get it now on the 30 days' free trial and see how it looks in your home—then decide.

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IMPORTANT!

This seamless, wool face Brussels rug is a close, firm weave, which gives it much greater durability than you get from the ordinary kind. Be sure to examine the texture and weight. Judge by actual quality, not by appearance alone, and see what an amazing bargain you get in this rug.

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Enclosed find \$1.00. Send the rug No. 34CCMA16. I am to have 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, will ship it back and you will refund my \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If I keep it, I will pay \$2.50 each month until full price, \$26.85, is paid. Title remains with you until final payment is made.

payment is made,
Name
Street Address
R, F, DBox No
TownState

Occupation......Color.....



Hand looming was once responsible for the loose weave of a Scotch Tweed. Science has speeded up the process, while retaining this chief virtue





From British Iooms



The Irish Homespun, as its name implies, had its origin in a spinning wheel such as this. Its irregularity of color and texture was then the result of chance and not



Illustrating a Kahn Four Button English-Type Sack Suit

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Seeking the Cure for Unemployment

Only a Return to "Unanimous Common Sense" Will Solve the Crisis

By James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor

T is one of the most difficult of all things at this time to issue a statement intended to cheer men of any group or calling, but it is especially hard to address the fighters who came back home with every right and every ex-pectation of having their old jobs again. They have come home, instead, to face a period of depression which leaves the best intentioned of employers powerless to help them. At such a time as this words are a mockery. many who are out of employment want no empty cheer. Their brave spirits have no need of it.

What they want is not words, but action leading to the restree.

but action leading to the restoration of the old job or occupation. And except for such emergency relief measures as can be organized to meet the most pressing ills of idleness, the one great job of creating jobs for the out-of-work is a task that must be accomplished by business in general.

Just now the nation's business is strangled by forces so vast and so complex that the best business brains we have will need time and their best endeavors in order to free the great machinery of American production and set it going again. So, after all, one can only fall back on words of counsel and urge upon those who are out of work a little more patience, a little more endurance, and a ready acceptance of emer-gency relief, until business can be revived once more.

By emergency relief, I mean such public works as may be started, or other temporary employment such as public-spirited employers may organize for the purpose of creating jobs and tiding men over. Men who have been crowded out of their old occupations should be willing to undertake any sort of honorable occupation, however strange it may be, until the familiar old job is open again.

We have had these unhappy condi-

tions before, not only after every war that drained our manpower from the battlefields to the workshop, but at periods between such wars. Always we have worked out of them. A day of prosperity and work for all lies ahead, just as surely as day follows night. But there is this difference between the rearmographs of the sure and the the reappearance of the sun and the return of business activity—the sun comes back of its own accord; better business returns only as we force its



(c) Harris and Ewing

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY asked Secretary Davis to discuss the nationwide unemployment situation, particularly as it affects the veteran of the World War. Here is his answer, "When good times return," he declares, "the again. The return of good times depends positively upon our clearing our heads of these false notions and sobering up. When the landlord, the builder, the merreturn. We cannot all sit down and chant, the workman, have all got down idly wait for the coming again of prosperity. If we want prosperity back we have got to work for it.

The question at once arises: What first jobs must go to the men who first accepted the great job of fighting for the safety of all human progress. Any employer who ignores such a claim as theirs has ceased to be an American'

The question at once arises: What can we do, what kind of work can we perform, that will bring us back the old times?

That work is of all sorts; it lies all about us. Wage earners can help by giving up unreasonable demands, so that employers can afford to start their mills again, or so that buildings can be built—houses, schools, factories, stores. Merchants can help by giving up unreasonable profits, so that more people can afford to buy clothing, furniture, food and general supplies. The land-lord can help by lowering unreasonable rents, so that workmen can afford to accept a wage that shall become a living wage as rents are lowered.

It is a very short-sighted employer, by the way, who lowers his wages too far and takes advantage of the necessities of the unemployed. The man who trims his wage scale to the hungry crowds at his millgate may be earning larger profits now, but he is also earning and deserving an ill will which will cost him dearly

When business revives again.
You may say there is no way of forcing this reasonable attitude upon all these elements in the business scheme; but there is a way. We can all work to build up a public opinion that will force these things. For one thing, we these things. For one thing, we all can and must work to acquire for ourselves a better under-standing of the entirely new con-ditions we face. The truth is that we are not so much worse off than we were in 1913, when 7,000,000 men were out of employment. The mistake we all make now is in comparing these times with the utterly unusual and artificial boom years during and after the war. We still have in our heads the wrong notion that those years of unsound and unhealthy value and feverish production and lavish consumption must be brought back and made permanent. were all on a great picnic. asked what we pleased for what we had to sell—and got it. Now we must get back to serious work again. The return of good times

Make no mistake about it, either. We shall all be brought to our senses in time. This depression has come upon us because the great public came to its senses first and refused to buy at senseless prices. And it will continue to refuse to buy until landlord, merchant, builder and workman have come to their senses and to sensible prices for their wares.

The process of sobering up is a slow one. It is not yet complete, and we have still some time to wait, with what patience we can. But the new time we face will be not less but more happy than this orgy of extravagance we have passed through. The new prosperity will be no feverish boom, but a sound and steady progress. And be-

sides helping to create this necessary sober public opinion, there are hard, practical things that we all can do to help bring that prosperity within our

Facts and experience show that many men are needlessly out of work. They are out of work because they hold fast to the old extravagant notions of their value. Employment agencies report that many high-salaried office executives are idle—for the depression has hit them as hard as any other group. Some of these have turned their business knowledge and skill to their business knowledge and skill to the creation of new businesses for themselves. They have used their wits and their training as never before. Hard times have really been their making, in forcing them to see new opportunities, and to work and pro-gress as they never did before. Others of these men have turned down jobs they might have had at a lower salary they might have had at a lower salary. Having once got \$10,000 or \$20,000 a year, they have nursed a false pride and looked with scorn on \$5,000 or \$6,-

These men commit an error that still runs through nearly all of us, from the landlord and the merchant, from the office executive, to the humblest worker. The fact is overlooked that a man earning \$10,000 may have been worth every penny of that, or more, to the particular organization where he fitted in. That was his "going" value. But once out of that organization, his abilities are worth no more than some other organization will offer for them. His abilities have that value, and no more. Hence the \$10,000 man who cheerfully accepts half that salary, and aims to work back from that point, is the man

who will most quickly come into his prosperity. He has been quick to see and to accept the inexorable fate of things. He has perceived what has got to be done, and has lost no time in do-

ing it.

The same principle applies to the artisan who may have been earning \$50 or \$75 or \$100 a week only a year or two ago. His going value has disappeared, like every other. He cannot bring it back except as he himself works back to it. Meanwhile, his abilities will bring precisely what they are worth in the sensible scale of things determined by public opinion. And the quicker he realizes this fact, the quicker somebody will be to employ him and make him again a worker and a buyer.

To bring a nation unitedly back to unanimous common sense is a slow process and necessarily takes time. But the readjustment is going forward, and now is moving rapidly. Those who have been the first to sense the new conditions as they are have been the first to swing into the slowly gathering movement of re-employment. ures of the Department of Labor show that the gradual re-employment is well started, and in a little more time we shall be a people at work once more, able to buy and producing goods to

In the meantime the Department of Labor figures show that means are available for the creation of temporary work until general business shall have been restored. More than \$500,000,000 bonds have been voted by city, county, and state governments for the building of pools, roads, and other work in various parts of the country. This money will not only provide work for many, but its very spending will promote buying ability to those who earn it. They as they spend their earnings will provide new employment for producers of commodities. And so, like a life-giving flood, that money will flow over the parched land, bringing new growth wherever it goes. The \$500,000,000 to be allotted to the railroads will have the same stimulating effect in time.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that everybody can do something, if it is no more than sober thinking, to hasten back that sensible public opinion, that national conviction that conditions are right and sound, on which all progress

and prosperity rest.

I am only troubled that so many wage earners, so many people with only meager savings to tide them over and keep them out of debt, must wait a little while longer for the return of good times in general. It must give every good American a pang at the heart that so many of the enforcedly idle are those men who four years ago laid down their jobs and set off to face death, their ears ringing with the assurance that their old jobs would be waiting for them here. Conditions beyond human control have made fulfilment of that promise impossible. can doubly admire the splendid courage with which they face the new bat-tle with the Hun of privation. But admiration is not enough. When good times return and work resumes again and progress goes on, the first jobs must go to the men who first accepted the great job of fighting for the safety of all human progress. Any employer who ignores such a claim as theirs has ceased to be an American.

Oiling the Machinery of the Veterans' Bureau

THE American Legion's National Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training is working to obtain the early adoption of a number of plans which would simplify and improve the methods of the Veteran's Bureau in dealing with disabled veterans. In line with its general aims, it has recommended that a government commission be appointed to present a comprehensive program of rehabilitation based on one survey of the situa-tion in the United States and another survey of conditions in the Allied coun-

The committee has also recommended that in order to make more effective the present hospitalization and vocational training system, a personal service section be established in the Veteran's Bureau independent of the compensa-tion and medical sections. It suggests that under the director of the personal service section representatives be placed in each district office to keep in touch with men in and out of hospitals, guiding them in their choice of vocational courses, helping them adjust their home affairs and assisting them in other intimate ways.

Another recommendation is that a committee of consultants consisting of members of The American Legion and medical men be appointed in each district to work with the regional office of the Veterans' Bureau. The consultants' committee, under the plan sug-The congested, would not only make suggestions but would also back up the Government as against an individual or local post when unreasonable demands are made because of lack of knowledge of conditions.

The Hospitalization Committee at a recent meeting in Washington agreed that despite all the arguments on the subject and plans proposed, present hospital facilities remain inadequate, particularly those for the tuberculous and mentally disabled patients. The only remedy, the committee emphasized, is for the Government to enlarge hospitals and build new ones. The unsatisfactory conditions in state, county, municipal and private hospitals have not been remedied, members of the committee stated. They said conditions are particularly bad in the poorhouses, asylums and charitable institutions to which some of the disabled men have been assigned.

The Committee, appearing before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate bureaus of the Government caring for the disabled, pointed out the de-plorable conditions existing in these institutions. It again condemned the whole principle of farming out disabled men to contract hospitals. It also exposed the fallacy of the reports that many vacant beds exist in general hospitals. It agreed that some such beds might exist in general hospitals, but it emphasized the fact that such beds are not available for tuberculous men and those mentally afflicted, the two classes most crowded and mistreated under the present system. The committee repeated that a dire shortage of institutions adapted for the treatment of these special classes exists.

The Hospitalization Committee endorsed the work of the Medical Consultants Committee which has been investigating the present system of hospitalization and care of the disabled. The recommendations of the Medical Consultants are expected to prevail in the expenditure of the \$18,600,000 appropriated by the last Congress for hos-

pital construction.

Increased salaries for experts in the Government's medical service have been recommended by the Hospitalization Committee, which has learned that present low salaries make it difficult to obtain and retain the foremost medical men for such posts as heads of the neuro-psychiatric and tubercular sec-The committee has also recomtions. mended that training centers be established to remedy the shortage of medical men and nurses especially qualified to care for the disabled ex-service

more

mischance)

A Practical Laboratory of Citizenship

How the George Junior Republic Serves as a Model of the Senior Nation

By Alexander Woollcott

OT long ago, a large, florid man, husky and jovial enough to suggest a retired football coach, called on the super-intendent of the State prison at Trenton, New Jer-sey. He asked to see the record of one William Seidel, a prisoner who had come and gone there years before and left at Trenton the memory of a sour and sullen youth, so hopelessly on the outs with society that there had been no managing him. The books showed an ugly sequence of prison rules brcken and turnkeys assaulted—a two-year term of which an unprecedentedly large part had been spent in the black

spent in the black
hole in solitary confinement.

"He was a hot one," said the prison
official, appreciatively. "I suppose he's
in trouble again. Who's he murdered now?"

"He's out of trouble," the visitor answered. "He's dead."

"In what State?" asked the
other cheerfully. "Was it hanging or the chair?"

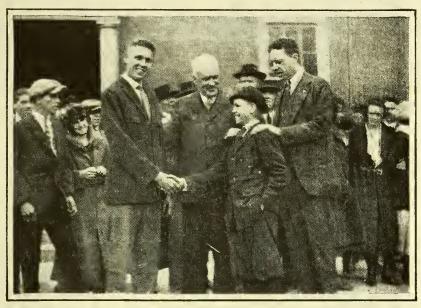
parole

"He died a natural death. It was out in California. He was the chief engineer in charge of some railroad construction there."

"An engineer? That crook!" This, of course, in tones of incredulous amusement.

George, went on his way leaving the prison and all officialdom gaping af-ter him. He was chuckling to himself over the little sensation that had been stirred by his tidings of the reclamation of Billy Seidel. The memory of that young ruffian is one of the richest possessions in the everaccumulating tradi-tion of the George

Junior Republic,



Utica Post introduces the new citizen, Billy, to Mr. George, who has a fatherly hand on the newcomer's shoulder, and to the president of the Republic, who is extending the right hand of fellowship

that strange village of self-governing youngsters in up-state New York, whence in the past quarter of a cen-

pitches them into that little commu-nity of youth which has over its portals the legend "Nothing Without Labor." There, since the fellow, who does not work does not eat, they settle down to work, choosing the while their own while their own judges, their own jailers, their own police, and learning, as the months slip by, the rich and difficult art of citizen-ship. Into this re-mote and guarded laboratory of poli-tics and life, chance thrown Billy Seidel.

(mostly very poor),

(or,

chance

often,

"Nigger" Seidel, they had called him in the lawless gang he had trained with as a boy on the

streets of New York-this because of his swarthy skin. He was only fourteen when he had to leave town after

a series of scrapes that had ended in his putting a hostile policeman to sleep with a brick accurately dropped from a tenement house roof. A little later he was caught in a New Jersey burglary and he escaped the indignity and prolonged durance of a reformatory by the simple process of lying about his age and going to State's prison instead.

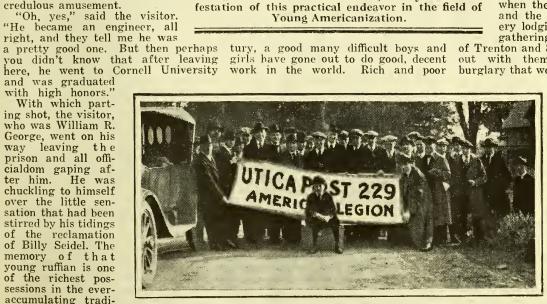
So he was a somewhat embittered ex-convict of sixteen when the prison cast him forth and the next week, in a Bow-ery lodging house, he was fore-

gathering with some graduates of Trenton and Sing Sing and mapping out with them a really ambitious burglary that would call for a midnight speculation in Wall

Street, the use of dynamite and the incurring of con-siderable risk. This pretty plot was brewing when, hungry for a sight of his folks and afraid to be seen in his own neighborhood, Seidel tried to get word to them through George, then a familiar fig-ure on the Bowery, a deputy of Police Commissioner Roosevelt and a confidant of many of the younger thugs of the day. They had an all-night

Boys Will Be Citizens

THE Legion is looking after its kid brother—the Boy Scout, the erring lad entrusted to it on parole, the youngster in school developing his mind and on the playground developing his muscle. It is everywhere manifesting a healthy, unselfish concern for the youth who thinks nobody on earth is quite so great a person as the man who fought the war. Utica Post's interest in the citizens of the George Junior Republic, described in this article, which is duplicated in many parts of the country where similar model communities exist, is only one manifestation of this practical endeavor in the field of



The Legion delegation which escorted its protégé to the George Junior Republic, with the protégé himself very much in the foreground

session, George and Seidel, which ended, after violent argument and much adroit fencing, in Seidel's sudden decision to abandon burglary as a profession and to experiment, for a time, with honest

George thinks to this day the decision turned on his twitting the youngster with lacking the nerve and the ability to go straight. Anyway, the boy defiantly worked like a demon for a month and so impressed George that he took him up to the Junior Republic. Before long the ex-burglar was nightwatchman of that community, a terror to evil-doers. The same restless desire to outdo his neighbors, the same itch that had made him try to be the toughest boy in Harlem and later the boldest burglar in New Jersey, now made him the most rigorous citizen and the hardest worker in the Junior Republic. It put him through the high school in the neighboring town in two years instead of four.

Other boys in that school were headed for Cornell, groomed and coddled for it by fond and prosperous parents. Seidel was not to be outdone by them. Not having any parents, fond and prosperous or otherwise, he went to New York, took the prize examination there, won one of the four entrance scholarships and, in the next four years, made a mark at Cornell which is still visible among the records of that university where no one knew that he had done time until his story was told after his

Over George's desk at the Junior Republic now is a picture of Scidel, a curiously old-fashioned fellow shown in a faded amateur photograph, studying by the light of an oil lamp. Leaning against his knee, sheltered by his protecting arm and gravely studying with him, is a fair-haired boy of ten. That boy, who shall be nameless here, had been sent to the Republic as a hopeless young criminal. His was the unchallenged record for juvenile burglary in his State. His crimes were committed under the instruction of no Fagin, but were personally conducted enterprises of his own. Headed for the reformatory, he was intercepted by George, who took him to the Republic, where his precocity and his record appealed to Seidel. "Give the kid to me," he suggested. "I'll take care of him." So the two ex-convicts bunked and worked and studied together and the kid is nameless here because somewhere in these States his shingle is out today in a profession for which he studied at one of the big universities.

The Junior Republic, where these two latter-day miracles were wrought, is a homely village sct in a 400-acre, hill-cupped farm in the center of New York State, not far from Cayuga's waters and near, too, to Auburn, where the prison is. I chanced to find the faded old photograph, to see Seidel House (a memorial cottage to an exburglar) and to hear the stories behind them one day a few weeks ago when I had journeyed to the Junior Republic to see a youngster who had been sent there as a protégé of the Utica Post of The American Legion.

In many a town and city you will find the Legion posts taking a brotherly interest in the younger folk of their communities, adopting stray kids who need care and finding shelter somehow ror war-orphans. In several towns the judges cast puzzled looks across their

spectacles at ex-service men who have got into trouble and then solve the problem by paroling them in the custody of the local Legionnaires.

It is the notion of these posts that

the Legion cannot live on memories alone and that it will thrive just so long as its members hang fast to the idea that when they were demobilized they did not go out of the thing called "service." Some such notion has led the Utica Post to take a neighborly interest in the George Junior Republic, to finance the enrollment there of a Utica youngster who had caught their eye and fancy and to campaign for funds which will enable them to maintain five boys under George's care every year. It was to see the fertile field of this activity that I made my pilgrimage to Freeville this summer and I am minded to tell something of what I saw there, not because the George Junior Republic is the only thing of its kind in the world, but because it isn't. Dur-



Days are fast growing shorter but each of them still holds twenty-four hours, any one of which may be put to good advantage in the every-member-get-amember campaign.

ing its thriving quarter-century, six copies of it have been launched in various parts of America and one in England.

This one on the outskirts of Free-ville, the original George Junior Republic, was the natural sequel to a trip to the country organized on the spur of the moment one hot summer in the early nineties in the swarming, sweltering streets of New York's lower East Side. George began with nothing more than an unpremeditated notion of providing two weeks of unpolluted air for a gang of street Arabs who had never heard a locust hum or seen a daisy grow. The Republic itself grew out of a packing-case which arrived one morning full of second-hand clothing intended as a gift for this rabble. It struck George that it would be better for the self-respect and general moral health of these embryonic citizens if they were to earn that clothing and the Republic really had its start in the impulse of the first boy who stepped up and offered to work for his suit.

Soon several were working. Then a pair of pants thus earned was feloniously made off with in the dead of night—this, of course, by an on-looking drone. That painful incident brought into existence a local law against stealing. But laws mean policemen and policemen mean courts and courts mean judges. Soon a very hierarchy of

elected officials grew up among the youngsters, while the vacations stretched into entire summers, the summers into years. Now the Republic has its own farm, its own print-shop, its own bakery, its own schools, its own jail. And at last it is beginning to show signs of prospering again, though it is still groggy from the blow dealt it by the war.

The war, which sometimes made cook's helpers out of bankers' sons and Parisian rakes out of Iowa farmers, left its mark, for better or worse, on most American institutions. It almost wiped out the George Junior Republic. Its entire personnel went into the service and for many months the village stood as empty as any of the deserted hamlets in No Man's Land. The boys all went into the Army and Navy. The girls migrated in a body to Syracuse and went to making munitions. service flag of the Republic has more than 400 stars and fifteen of the stars are gold. There are croix de guerre and the like all over the place.

One of George's greatest prides was an infantryman who came out unscathed. When a boy of some renown as a bantamweight in the minor rings, this fellow had once had the bad taste and the imprudence to reach out for a pistol, ready in the hand of a ringside pal, and with it had taken a pot-shot or two at his more powerful opponent. Sentence was suspended on him for this assault, partly because he was young and partly because George, happening to pass by, took him under his wing and made a place for him in the Republic. There he became District Attorney and a mighty figure in pursuit of local misdoers. He was already a mere memory at the Republic when war was declared. He had no sooner enlisted, however, than he took his first leave of absence from camp to revisit the scene of his reclamation. His last job there was to leave with Daddy George his check-book, all written up in signed twenty-five dollar checks dated a month apart. They were to be sent each month to a certain man and George smiled when he saw the name. It was the name of the other prizefighter who had never quite recovered from that pistol wound in the boxing ring years before.

Just as there is always more rejoicing over him that was lost but is found again, so it is natural that most tales the George Junior Republic should turn on the memories of young outlaws converted there by the forces of law and order. But it would be misleading to leave any impression that all or even most of the citizens of that small commonwealth have needed redeeming. Many of them have needed no more than the fine air and work of the farm and many boys and girls have been sent there when their folks died and left them in need of friends and shelter. Nor has its citizenry been entirely recruited from the slums. Now and again certain rich men have packed their sons off to the fostering care of

Daddy George.

For instance there was one heavypocketed youth who arrived with the reputation of having destroyed morale of several baffled private schools near New York City. His father was a provincial governor in a foreign country who had sent his son to this land to be educated. The responsibility

(Continued on page 26)



Legion members in bathing suits searched the San Antonio river for bodies, and other Legionnaires patrolled the business streets where the shattered fronts of the shops tempted possible looters.



ON Monday morning, September 12th, the anniversary of the Battle of St. Mihiel, Legion members of San Antonio, Tex., were carrying on as tirelessly as were on that same day

in 1918. For on that Monday morning Alamo Post was engaged in helping For on that Monday morning thousands of persons made homeless by a flood disaster. It was assisting public authorities in maintaining order in a panicky and demoralized city in whose streets, piled high with wreckage, working parties searched for bodies. And so well was the Legion prepared for just such an emergency that its members threw themselves into their work as though they had just.

When the Flood Hit San Antonio

finished one battle in France the day before and were now engaged in its continuation.

The first calls for help came to city officials about 11:30 o'clock Friday night. Twenty minutes later Legion forces had started their work of savlives. On Saturday morning Legionnaires in uniform were scattered everywhere through the stricken district, all working under directions, caring for the homeless, guarding valuable property exposed by the flood. They co-operated with units of the National Guard. Their work was expedited by automobiles furnished free by business concerns and private individuals.

For almost a week the Legion kept up its work. Members of other Texas posts arrived and volunteered their as-The Legion viséd passes to sistance. the flooded district, helped clear away debris and assisted in food distribu-Alamo Post has given to the ry one more example of the country one more example of the Legion's service in time of need, an example that adds to the record already made in the disasters at Pueblo and Tulsa.

Not Where You Work But How

By Roger William Riis

P in the back ridges of a mountain range lives a farmer and his wife and son. The test of years has taught me that there is nowhere any finer family than this one, so that when recently a vagary of train schedules found me at a nearby junction, with a day and a half apparently at my own disposal, I at once bought a ticket to their town, telephoned of my coming, and hopped on board the funny little accommodation local bound up the river branch. An hour later I was seated in the buckboard, beside the son of the

family, Daniel.
"Well, Dan, everything as cheerful as ever?" I inquired, thinking of past days

on the farm.

Dan didn't answer till he had backed the buckboard clear of the traffic around. the station. When the scream of turning forewheel cramped against wagon body had ceased and old Bill had set his aged head up the mountain road, he spoke.

"Cheerful! If anything cheerful ever comes into this rotten little town, you won't have to lead me to it! This joint's as dead as a dugout. No life, no chance! No chance!"

It is three miles up to the farm. It took old Bill about an hour and a half to make it, which meant that I heard ninety solid minutes of oratory bitterly assailing the small town and its treatment of the individual citizen ambitious for a life job. The accusation was summed up in the two words: "No opportunity.

Again. The other day a man whose name is nationally known for his writing and political work, and who has figured prominently in the papers of late, came to one of our big cities for an evening. I traveled downtown with him.

"Believe me," he said, looking around the car, "the best thing I ever did was when I got out of this city for good and all. Rush, hurry, machinery, demand on your time,—it doesn't give a man a chance.

There you are. The country man points an accusing finger at his environment and says it stifles initiative and doesn't give one a chance. The city man treats his environment exactly the Patently, one of them is wrong. Or both.

One difference between the two men which it is well to note is that one was an untried boy on the threshold of life and the other was a man who has made a distinct success. By success I mean just what you mean when you say it. "Success" has many different interpretations; it may mean fame, it may mean money, it may mean power, it may mean none of these at all, but most people have a pretty accurate idea of the success they hope to achieve. That is the kind I mean—your particular kind of success, whatever your pro-

There is, in these few words, no directions on how to attain success. there are a few curious facts which are at once apparent to anyone who writes down a list of the country's most prominent men and then goes to them and asks where they commenced to work and why they moved around. The replies show a curious unanimity of opinion, and perhaps the rest of us may

fession.

find this opinion useful some un-

expected day or other.

Proverbially, the farm boy or the small town boy is anxious to move away to the big city. Life there looks golden. Far fields are always greenest. In the country he sees no opportunity; every local employer knows every prospective employe most likely by his first name; the two or three industries offer no chance for the man who wants to be a captain of finance or of manufacture; there are no new fields to conquer; there is, day after day, the same old routine, without escape, without promise. In the city, on the other hand, he sees many opportunities, many jobs, a lot of work, and consequently a big chance to do it well and to rise.

Perhaps he pulls up stakes and goes. A few years later, he finds himself in the big city and there he discovers enormous, grinding, competition; many men clamoring for every job, so that he has to work like a slave to hold it; many distractions; many demands upon his time which, until experienced, he wouldn't have believed could so hamper and disable his work. He is one of a huge office force and stands small chance of personal recognition for his abilities; life is so bewildering that he can't quite seize hold of it in any one place. He is swamped by a conglomeration of hundreds of thousands of human entities just like himself; unless he has the right stuff in him, he is quite likely to stay more or less swamped through his life.

Anyone who works or has worked long enough in both kinds of community will agree with that statement. But

such a condition makes for a gloomy What's the use anyway, if a man is doomed to failure wherever he

works? Well,-

There is, in the United States, a group of twenty-five men who between them hold one hundred and ninety-three railroad directorships—nearly eight directorships for each man. They thus dominate eighty-two percent of America's total rail mileage. Plainly, here are twenty-five able men. They have found success in their chosen profession. And they are about half and half men from small towns and men from big cities. Just about as many were born in obscure villages as were born in well known cities. Discount that fact, and look here:

Robert S. Lovett, first on the list, holds twelve directorships. He was born in San Jacinto, Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Houston, prosecuted his job and followed it at last

Now he lives in Washover to Dallas. ington, whither he arrived by pursuing

his calling wherever it led him.
Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania systems, started in Hollidaysburg, Pa., and worked on what he calls "various branches of the Pennsylvania." Now he is in Philadelphia. He followed his job.

Alfred H. Smith began as messenger boy in Cleveland and worked around (Continued on page 27)

Compensation Versus Government Economy

By Congressman J. D. Beek, of Wisconsin

AM wondering if anyone not a member of Congress realizes the great disappointment to the rank and file of the soldiers of the late war over the turn taken in the adjusted compensation program. This disappointment is evidenced by the letters coming to Congressmen from the ranks, from the men taken from the farms, the factories, and the ordinary walks of life, from men who must rely upon their own resources, their own hands, for a livelihood.

These letters are of an altogether different type from the usual ones that flood Congressmen. They are devoid of the spirit of "unusual knowledge."
They do not give orders or dictate what
Congress shall do. But they do lay before members the actual conditions thousands of soldiers find themselves in and point out that if the Government does not help them there simply is no

These letters emphasize the evidence recently given before a Senate commit-tee to the effect that last year in New York alone 400 ex-service men committed suicide, and only 300 out of 1,725 who applied for mental treatment could be cared for. If this same ratio holds for the whole United States, the situation is appalling.

Bills for the relief of the ex-service man were progressing very satisfactorily until Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, put in his appearance. He is credited as saying, "If a soldiers bonus bill is passed it will utterly block

the Government's economy program."

If it is true that, should the Government enact the Adjusted Compensation Bill into law, it will block the Government's "economy program," then I am willing (and I think that Congress should be willing) for the Government to change its program, change it so as to adopt the Adjusted Compensation Bill without laying any burden whatever upon the American people. I am willing for the Government to change its program and proceed against those who took advantage of it and its people in their hour of greatest need, while the country's sons were absent in Europe, doing and dying that the world might be free; to proceed against those who robbed the Government and its people of millions upon millions of dollars, and by so doing practically took the bread and butter out of the mouths of thousands of mothers whose sons were fighting in France.

I am willing, for instance, that the Government shall change its program and force one concern to return nearly \$80,000 of which it robbed the Governlittle device which goes into a motor. This device did not cost to exceed ten cents, but the Government paid nearly \$100 apiece for them. I am willing for the Government to change its program and force two or three coal barons to return the \$8,500,000 of which they are said to have robbed the Government on one year's supply of coal during the war. I am willing for the Government to change its program sufficiently to enable it to take from the packers a reasonable share of the \$75,000,000 excess profits they made during a single year of the war, to be placed on the credit side of adjusted compensation.

If this does not meet the demands of the soldiers, then I am willing for the Government to keep right on changing its program until it does get enough. It can conscript a part of the \$14,000,-000 that a little one-horse concern, with \$5,000 capital, made on a little device used in an airplane and sold to the Government during the war. If any more is needed, the Government can conscript part of the \$6,000,000,000 a handful of corporations made in excess profits during the war. If still more is needed, then I am willing for the Government to take a part of the \$450,000,000 battleship program and make it a part of the adjusted compensation program.

If the soldiers need still more money, Uncle Sam might say to the railroads: "Gentlemen, you've been reaching your

ment during the war in the sale of a hands into my pockets quite freely during the last year or so, and you've taken out billions of dollars. I had intended to allow you to take \$550, 000,000 more. But we have thousands of soldiers, many whose businesses were ruined by the war, many languishing in hospitals, many in asylums, many otherwise disabled, for whom no adequate programmed. adequate provision has been made. guess you had better stand back awhile until I can give them a little needed attention. Besides, I have about come to the conclusion that if you can't stand on your own feet, you had better fall.
I was running the railroads at a profit at the time I turned them back to you at a much lower rate than you are now getting, and I can do so again. So, gentlemen, stand aside. I must look after my boys a little."

These are the things the Government can do to compensate the soldiers. They have been promised compensation, they are entitled to it, and it should be given them and given them now.

Soon after the outbreak of the war in 1917, I happened to be in Milwaukee. Large employers of labor were urging their employes to enlist. Many of these employers pledged their employes that if they would go to war, they would keep them on the payrolls while they were gone and have their jobs ready for them when they returned from the service.

I happened to be in that same city when those men were returning after the Armistice was signed. I saw them walking along the streets in groups of twos, threes and upwards looking for work. I asked some of those same employers what had become of the jobs they had promised to hold for the soldiers until their return. Why were they walking the streets? The only reply I received was that they "did not want to work." I do not know how many of them received pay while they were away, but they were all assured they could have "anything they wanted when they returned."

What has been the result? None of these promises has been kept, either by private individuals or by government officials. That promise was as sacred a promise as any that can be made, and should never be violated. We cannot afford to repeat our neglect toward the soldiers of the Civil War. They got practically no pay for their services in the war, and very little to eat or to wear. Thousands came out of the war total wrecks and went to pauper graves. This brought a stain upon the nation which will never be erased. We should never cause another.

Convention Rail Rates

WHILE a one-cent-a-mile rate VV to and from the Third Na-tional Convention of the Legion at Kansas City, Mo., October 31, November 1 and 2, will, as pre-viously announced, be effective on several railroads, the question of a universal cent-a-mile rate is still undecided at this writing. The Convention Executive Committee is, however, reasonably confident that the one-cent rate will be made available to Legionnaires and their families throughout the country. Meanwhile, delegates and other members planning to attend the Convention are advised to take up the situation with their local passenger agents, who will be fully advised on the rates once definite decisions have been made for all sections of the country.

Don't Be Alarmed

By Wallgren











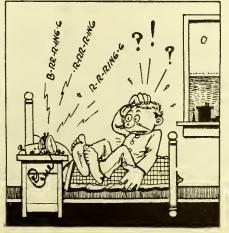


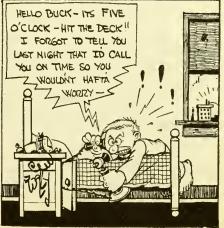












EDITORIAL



Position and climate and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing if we fail sacredly to uphold those popular institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed with reference to every circumstance that could preserve or might endanger the blessings we enjoy.—Martin Van Buren.

Our Sentiments Exactly

NE common mistake of those who are opposing the payment of a limit of ment of adjusted compensation to World War veterans is their assumption that a dollar paid by the Government to an ex-service man would be like a dollar paid for shrapnel or mustard gas—moncy burned, money destroyed, money vanished. They fail to realize that if the Government should pay to the veterans of this country a billion and a half dollars -less than one twentieth of what the war cost the nation the sum total of America's national wealth would not be diminished by a single dollar. It would still be American money in American hands, that billion and a half dollars. But most important it would make several million American young men bank depositors, buyers of clothing, furniture, groceries, shoes, real estate, hardware. It would give buying power to a large section of the population which lacks it because it has no wartime savings to carry it through this period of depression. Every dollar of the compensation money would help speed up the slowly-revolving wheels of trade and commerce. That paid out for the necessities of life would follow the cycle of an active dollar, from the cash registers of the retail merchant to the wholesale merchant, to the factories and to the producers of raw materials. placed in banks would be loaned and thus would be kept in circulation.

The soundness of this reasoning is testified to on another page in this issue by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in Mr. Harding's cabinet. Mr. Davis, in his article on unemployment says:

More than \$500,000,000 in bonds have been voted by city, county, and state governments for the building of roads and other work in various parts of the country. This money will not only provide work for many, but its spending will promote buying ability to those who earn it. They as they spend their earnings will provide new employment for producers of commodities. And so, like a life-giving flood, that money will flow over the parched land, bringing new growth wherever it goes. The \$500,000,000 to be alloted to the railroads will have the same stimulating effect in time.

And, Mr. Davis might have added, the payment of adjusted compensation would have an immediate beneficial effect in every town, city, village and rural district in this country.

History Rebukes Itself

THE country has known for sometime that school textbooks on American history are being revised on the theory that the elimination or correction of obvious untruths or distorted truths concerning England's relations with this country, notably during the Revolutionary War, would promote the cause of international friendship. It is now announced that revised history texts for grade schools have been completed by six of the most prominent American school-book publishers.

Examinations of these revised school books have already given rise to accusations that their authors have exceeded the bounds of legitimate revision—that in their efforts to "be fair" to a foreign nation they have fallen over backward and have untruthfully condemned the position taken by their own country in national crises and have gone out of their way to

belittle the deeds of men firmly established as American national heroes. One author emphasizes his contention that the President of the Continental Congress and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, was a smuggler and the son of a smuggler and that Congress itself included narrow-minded plotters. Another author calls them hot-blooded young statesmen who rashly brought on the war. This writer also belittles the naval victory of John Paul Jones. If the purpose of some of the authors was not to give the lasting impression to the school children of this country that the Revolutionary War was an unjustifiable war, that is likely to be the effect of their work.

It is doubtful whether such text-books will be accepted by American boards of education. It will be regretted if what appeared to be a meritorious undertaking has been exploited with propaganda which every fair-minded American

must resent.

And Be Sure to Vote

THERE will be no presidential election in America this year. But there will be scores and hundreds of local elections, each one of them of as great concern to the community as the election of a Chief Executive is to the nation. In many of these elections party lines will be either barely visible or wholly blotted out—a man's views on the tariff have little to do with the question of whether he will make a good or a bad alderman.

The Legion's Constitution forbids its indulgence in partisan politics, and partisan in this connection means more than the mere avoidance of the Republican or Democratic tag. It means that the Legion must not endorse candidates, whatever tickets they are running on. But it does not mean that when the word politics is mentioned, the Legion should copy the ostrich and bury its head in the sand until

the ballots blow over.

On the contrary, the Legion's concern in the welfare of the community demands that every post display an active and intelligent interest in every local political campaign. It might well invite candidates on every ticket—as many of them as the platform will hold—to appear before its membership and discuss the issues to be decided at the election. It should ask these candidates to address the post (and there is no harm in inviting the families of post members, or even in throwing the meeting open to the general public) not as ex-service men, but as present service men—as common citizens, as plain buck privates and seamen second class in the great army and navy of democracy.

Get your member By November

Not Necessarily

Lest President Harding's recent statement that the election of Senator Bursum in New Mexico constitutes a public indorsement of his policies might be construed as a claim that it was an indorsement of the Harding policy of opposition to adjusted compensation, let it be recorded right here that Senator Bursum was one of the Republican senators who declined to obey Mr. Harding's dictate and voted against the recommitment of the bill to the Senate Finance Committee.

It is quite generally conceded that the short-skirted, bobbed-haired flapper is a product of the war. However, there is no reason to argue from this that we lost the war.

96 K K

Citizens running for office at the forthcoming municipal elections on alleged wet tickets cannot expect favorable winds from all quarters. The bootleg vote, for instance, will be solidly against them.

Germany is incorporating enough suburban territory within the city limits of Berlin to give the capital a population of four million. The 1921 idea of a Greater Berlin will meet with more general approval than did the 1914 plan for a Greater Deutschland.

THE LEGIO HE VOICE

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Brought in by a Battle

Five Dollar Prize Membership Letter

To the Editor: He was a partner with his brother in the butcher business and

each morning delivered meat to my home just as I was eating my breakfast.
"Doesn't seem as though we'll ever get adjusted compensation, does it?" I remarked one morning as a feeler and thereby marked one morning as a feeler and thereby drew enough information from him to find out he "couldn't see the Legion yet," as he put it. But I had made my start and each day added a little more to my story. The Fourth of July was at hand, and I was appointed chairman of the committee in above of staging a stam bettle

I was appointed chairman of the committee in charge of staging a sham battle. I said to my butcher prospect: "I'm up against it. Here I've got to put this thing on and put it on big, I'm supposed to reproduce No Man's Land and I never was nearer to it than Bar-le-Duc." He listened

well.

"Incidentally, you were in the thickest of it, weren't you?" I asked. And then came a lengthy description of what he had seen.

"You know, we could give this old burg the greatest thing it ever saw," I told him and went on about it. When I had finished he chimed in, "It could be done-easily."

"Well," I said, "let's do it—you and I. I'll have your membership application in at the post meeting tonight and we'll get together on this battle toot sweet." He signed up and he put in three week's hard work on our scenery. We staged a real sham battle which the press and the town recelaimed remarkable, we won the thanks sham battle which the press and the town proclaimed remarkable, we won the thanks of the post and I got the liveliest member we had landed for many months.—CLARENCE F. PIESBERGEN, Historian, George E. Hilgard I est, Belleville, Ill. Attested by George H. Wilhelm, Post Adjutant.

Quick Action That Won

Five Dollar Prize Membership Letter

To the Editor: How did I get my member? Here's how I got one, and there was plenty of satisfaction in getting him.

It was reported to me that an ex-service man, a farmer of this county, who had been laid up for about five weeks, had been moved to town and that the doctors said that he should be in a hospital. The same afternoon I went to see the local U.S.P.H.S. physician, who is an ex-service man, about the case. He confirmed the report I had had and told me that he had taken the case up with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but authority for hospitalization was slow in coming

coming.

I called up Dr. Boland, a member of the Department Executive Committee, at Oklahoma City and stated the case. He told me to send the man up and he would get him in the University Hospital if he had to slip him in the side door. Members of the Legion carried our man to the 3:30 a.m. train, after securing a loan for him from the Red Cross to pay his expenses.

When he returned from the hospital we helped him get a check from the state aid

helped him get a check from the state aid fund for disabled soldiers, and when he had cashed that he repaid the Red Cross and asked for a membership card in the Legion.

—C. B. MEMMINGER, Commander, Atoka, Okla., Post.

Ho for the Corporal!

Five Dollar Prize Membership Letter

To the Editor: For two years I had been after a certain ex-corporal to get him to join the Legion but met with about as much success as a man with false teeth trying to chew French hard bread. "What is there in it for me?" was his usual comeback. I tried to reason with him but with-

out avail.

I had been telling him about THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY and finally he said he'd like to borrow a copy or two. After he

had read five or six numbers he sent in his subscription. That was several months ago. Last week he said, "Mac, I'm your man. Since I've been reading that paper I've taken a new view of things and I want to join the Legion."

I believe our magazine has great pos-

believe our magazine has great possibilities for membership propaganda among ex-service men.—S. GROVE MCCLELLAN, Semper Fidelis Post, Buffalo, N. Y. Attested by Thomas E. Heard, Post Adjutant.

Grand Juries

To the Editor: Not long ago THE AMER-ICAN LEGION WEEKLY contained an article on "The Courts and Popular Rule" in which the functions and powers of the grand jury were described. The general statement in the article that "where the district attorney

11-11-11

WHAT were you doing November 11, W 1918? How did you learn that the war was over? Did you think it was "just another one of those rumors"? What finally convinced you that the guerre was really fini? And what was the scene photographed on your memory in that instant of realization? Wherever you were tell this magazine about it. you were tell this magazine about it. As many replies as space permits will be published in the Armistice Day Number of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. To be eligible for publication your story must reach this office by October 24th. Also, in order to permit the insertion of as many answers as possible, replies must not exceed 250 words each. Address Armistice Editor.

may have prostituted his office, may have protected criminals, or may have been negligent in his duty, the grand jury can investigate the district attorney," coupled with the specific illustration given that a grand jury in New York has for months been investigating the district attorney's office, is apt to create in the minds of readers the erroneous impression that the investigation cited was based on suspicion of investigation cited was based on suspicion of

such misconduct as is described above. It is not my desire to discuss the merits of this investigation in your columns but it is perhaps only fair to state, in view of the great injustice done the present incumbent, that after an investigation lasting over a year nothing was developed that in the slightest way reflected on him.—JOHN P. O'ROURKE, John Manning Battle Post, New York City.

French Veteran Societies

To the Editor: In a recent issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY there was published an article entitled "Stick Together," in which the writer speaks about the conditions of the French associations of

Will you allow me to tell you that your correspondent is in some respects misinformed? It is true that there are in France several associations of ex-soldiers, but it is a grave mistake to say that "none has any degree of power or importance in the life of the nation." To speak only of the veterans there are four influential associations —L'Union Nationale des Combattants, the most numerous; L'Association Nationale des Camarades de Combat, which runs a very good second; La Ligue des Chefs de Section, smaller in membership but very active and useful; Le Poilu de France, also doing good work. These four associations work together in perfect union and sympathy and have a very great importance in the nation.

Your correspondent goes on to state that there is in France an association of men who have been wounded in the war. There are four great associations of disabled veterans, working also in perfect union and harmony and doing splendid work for our

unfortunate comrades.

All the members of the Legion delegation to France have seen what close union there is between all our associations of veterans and disabled ex-soldiers. In fact, it was a comité d'entente of these associations which had the pleasure and the honor of wel-coming your Legion in France. I am sure every one of them would endorse every word I have written. Being all united for word I have written. Being an united for the same purpose, we are an extremely im-portant power in the life of the nation.— F. O. DE SÉNÉCHAL, President, Association Nationale des Camarades de Combat, Paris, France.

A Casket and a Civilian

To the Editor: I want to relate an incident that I saw in Los Angeles, Calif., recently while I was waiting for a train. On a truck alongside the track was a casket on a truck alongside the track was a casket covered with the flag. As I looked a sailor wearing a Croix de Guerre and Victory Medal passed it and saluted sharply. A civilian smoking with his hat on the back of his head lifted up one corner of the flag, evidently to see what was there. The sailor saw this mark of disrespect for the dead saw this mark of disrespect for the dead and without a word walked up and knocked the civilian flat on his back, saluted the casket, about faced and continued on his way.—A Los Angeles Member.

To the Editor: Recently I witnessed the To the Editor: Recently I witnessed the funeral of a buddy who had died in France. The funeral was a disgrace. A closed hearsc conveyed the body—no caisson. Soldiers, sailors and local firemen marched—no fife, no drum. Only four flags were displayed and a soldier had to climb up on the postoffice building to bring the flag flying there to half mast. Business going on as usual. Summer resort people couldn't afford to lose time. Only one store was closed.—Barney O'Donnell, Tannersville, N. Y.

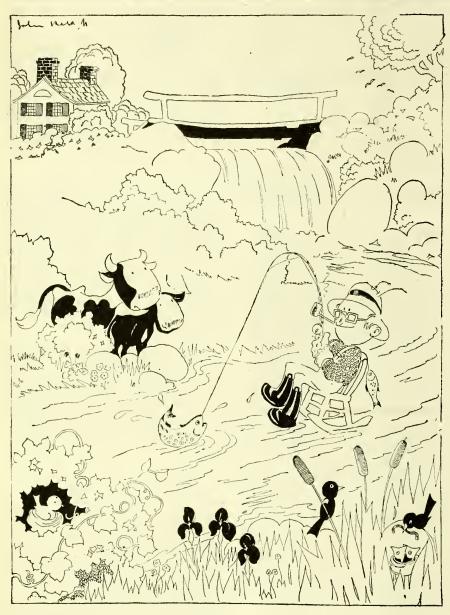
Positions for the Disabled

To the Editor: In the interest of the veterans of the late war and their general welfare I wish to call your attention to the seeming neglect in this respect of the members of the upper and lower Houses of Congress, especially as regards the large number of positions here in Washington that come within their respective appointments. These positions are not in the classified service, and do not require civil service examination.

The services called for in many of these positions are particularly adapted for disabled men, as they are light and only require from four to six hours a day. The salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year. The line of duty demands very little experience of the salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year. perience, if any, the positions being those of attendants at the entrance doors of the Senate and House of Representatives, elevasenate and House of Representatives, elevator men, policemen, guards, messengers, and so forth—about thirty positions in all. Some fifty young men and boys are employed as pages at a salary of \$95 a month. These positions should be given to the boys whose mothers were widowed by the war. After the Civil War every effort was made by Congress to place veterage in gazery.

After the Civil War every effort was made by Congress to place veterans in every available position in Washington, especially at the Capitol and the office buildings ad-jacent. There seems to be a general neglect on the part of members of the Senate and House of Representatives in this respect since the close of the war. I venture to say that there are about 500 positions in existence, nor does this estimate include the existence, nor does this estimate include the office forces employed by senators and Congressmen. Senators are allowed four clerks and members of the House two clerks, respectively. Taking the aggregate of all this force I doubt if ten percent are ex-service men.—W. H. CALLAHAN, Washington, D. C.

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope



Len Whitlock, the laziest man in Fairfield County, believes in comfort even when trout fishing.

What, Indeed?

The Paris edition of the New York Herald gives a brief review of "The Wherefore and the Why: Some New Rhymes for Old Children," by A. P. Herbert, and quotes as an example this bit of nonsense concerning the goldfish:

He has only to thank
His peculiar skin
That he's kept in a tank
And not in a tin.

But what, queries A. M. Stewart of Glasgow, Scotland, in a note to the B. & D. editor, ever gave Mr. Herbert the idea that goldfish are kept in a tank and not in a tin? Where was you during the big war, Herb?

Teacher: "Why are you so late to school this morning?"
Pupil: "I think I must have overwashed

Pupii: myself."

Someone Must Win

"The next war will be the worst in all history," declaimed the peace advocate.
"Even at that," replied the munitions manufacturer, "it will be better than no war at all."

Not Intentional

Mother: "What makes you want to get all dirty and bloody fighting?" Son: "I didn't exactly want to, Ma, but that other kid was kind of handy with his fists."

One Advantage

"It must be some consolation to be a foreigner."

"What makes you think so?"

"Then you have a chance to understand a trolley conductor when he announces a street."

You Win

Griggs: "Well, today is Sunday. Shall we go to church?"
Biggs: "I'll toss this quarter to decide. Heads, golf; tails, fishing; edge, church. Get your tackle."

A Great Light

The skipper was examining an ambitious gob who wanted to be a gunner's mate.

"How much does a six-pound shell weigh?" he asked.

"I don't know," the gob confessed.

"Well, what time does the twelve o'clock train leave?"

"Trucklus e'clock"

"Twelve o'clock."

"All right then, how much does a six-pound shell weigh?"

"Ah," said the youthful mariner, a great light dawning on him. "Twelve pounds."

An Added Attraction

"In one way the auto is far ahead of

the airplane."

"How's that?"

"Well, if anything goes wrong with the auto, you can always get out and push."

Complete Equipment

A disabled soldier had been so long in the hospital that it seemed like home and he was anxious to impress its merits on all

callers.

"Why," he exclaimed, "it's the most complete in the country. They have an eye plete in the country. They have an eye specialist, a throat specialist, a nose specialist, and they even have internes for internal diseases."

In Days of Old

Noro was giving a little party for the benefit of his latest flame. After a dozen or so gladiators had been carried from the

arena mortally wounded, he turned to her.

"How do you like it?" he asked.

"Oh," she gushed, "I think it's just too killing for words."

Consolation The long suffering family man gazed thoughtfully at his wife's new ultramodern skirt.
"Well, what do you think of it?" she

"At least," he replied, "we won't have to have it cut down when our daughter is old chough to go to school."

Home, James!

"Have you a speed limit here?" cautiously asked a tourist who was driving a car of suspicious vintage, as he entered a burg in

Kansas.

"Yep," drawled the constable, casting one look at the machine. "But don't worry, mister, you'll never be able to make it."

Carry On

"If I should kiss you, would you He: scream ?"

She: "Yes, but please don't mind that."

Circumstantial Evidence

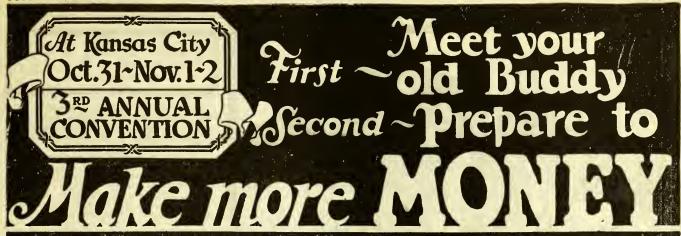
The Bingville board of selectmen had held many sessions and finally formulated a set of auto laws that was the pride of the county. So the constable felt no worriment

county. So the constable felt no worriment when he stopped a motorist.

"Ye're pinched for violatin' the auto laws," he pronounced.

"Which one?" inquired the traveler.

"Durned if I know, but ye certainly hain't come all the way down Main Street without bustin' one of them."



1—Pal three days with the "side kicks" you knew in the

2—Make a real start on the road to happiness, prosperity, SUCCESS.

Do BOTH here in Kansas City during the days of the big Legion Convention—October 31 and November 1 and 2.

Are You Dissatisfied? Restless? Unhappy?

I don't blame you. Probably you left a good job back in '17 or '18. Your job was gone when you got back. Someone else had it. You had to grab the first opening. Now it's growing old—doing distasteful work for small pay—seeing other fellows living well while you make big money (for someone else).

You want a chance to Be Your Own Boss. To Earn Big Money. To get into Interesting Work. To Prosper.

Own Your Own Business Be Independent

This is my advice to ambitious young men—the fellows who want to get ahead, to be independent. Learn Auto and Tractor Mechanics thoroughly at the Rahe Auto & Tractor School. Be an expert. Then pick your job from the many openings available when you

leave my school.

Go to work, and work hard. You will make good money, mighty good money for a young man. SAVE a good part of those earnings, put them away in the bank. In a year or so you may be independent—in a position to start a garage of your own. Not a large one right away perhaps, but if you know how to give good service, your business will grow. In time you will be making—well, you will set your own income. Garage owners make as \$50.000 as year, others plus high as \$50,000 a year, others plug along making \$3,000 or \$4,000. It is all up to the man-his training, how hard he will work, his ability to save, his ambition and his initiative.

Some Businesses Pay Well—Others Don't

THREE BILLION DOLLARS will be spent this year in Auto and Tractor upkeep. This is a lot of money. It means higher salaries for everyone in the motor service business. If your work doesn't pay well, GET OUT.

Change to a business where there's lots of money—NOW and all the time.

Don't stay chained down for life when opportunities by the thousands are waiting for the trained men.

Wanted—More **Trained Men**

Thousands of ex-soldiers have no jobs. Thousands of ex-soldiers have no jobs. They are untrained. They don't know any one thing well—they have mastered no trade. But every trained man has a good job—because trained men are in demand. Yes, thorough training pays—that is why the Rahe Practical Job Method has helped thousands of ambitious men to Make More Money.

Thorough instruction in Auto, Truck, Tractor and Aviation Mechanics—all this is included in your Rahe Life Scholarship which permits you to take training in any Rahe School as long as you want to attend.

Reduced Rates To Midnight Nov. 3rd

Here is a way for you to save \$50.00. Any former service man can enroll up to midnight November 3rd at a Special Rate-\$100.00.

I know when you come to Kansas City, when you see the opportunities in the Auto Service business, when you look through my

Kansas City School-you will want to enroll right away. This offer is for your immediate acceptance. If \$50 means anything to you ACT and ACT NOW!

Come On 1c-Mile Fare

Practically all railroads have reduced rates to the big Convention. Take advantage of them. It will cost you less to come to Kansas City now than at any time in the future.

Now Three Big Rahe Schools

My first school opened in Kansas City fourteen years ago. It has trained thousands of men for big pay jobs—made thousands of others independent. To give men who cannot come to Kansas City a chance to learn the famous Rahe-Way I have established schools in Chicago and Cincinnati. All three schools are the same—identical equipment, Rahe-trained instructors, same Practical Job Method of Instruction.

Learn in 6 to 8 Weeks

Become a Master Mechanic. Stay 6 to 8 weeks, or longer if you wish, at no extra cost. At the end of the Course you will be ready to step into the Auto and Tractor service business—ready to start into work which may soon make you independent.

Are You Really Ambitious?

Are you anxious, impatient, eager to get into big pay work-to be happy, prosperous, SUCCESSFUL? Do you feel that you can hardly wait for a big pay position? Write today for my 68-page book, describing opportunities and training. Don't delay—to delay may mean you'll never succeed. ACT! Write Now.

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Age..... Occupation.....



Buttons and Boche

REMEMBER that big attack? You couldn't spare a whole squad to escort your price. squad to escort your prisoners back to the cages; you needed every man in front. You got around the difficulty by cutting all the buttons off the boches' trousers. That made them helpless. They couldn't run and they couldn't fight. You parked the skipper's dog robber on their flank with a warped rifle and ran 'em back.

That just shows how important buttons are.

But Wilson Brothers didn't need a war to teach them that. They knew that in peace time the cumulative irritation of loose and missing buttons was just as bad as the concentrated effect on Jerry. So long before 1914, somewhere back in their 58 years of building men's furnishings, they began to knot every button on. They can't come off unless the thread is cut. And these union suits don't cost you a sou more than the ones you've got on either.

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Shirts

Scarfs

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PRO AND CON

Editorial Comment on the Activities of The American Legion

The American Legion is something else than merely an organization banded together for fellowship and the social life. It must be plainly apparent to all who are familiar with the activities of the organization that it stands for certain definite things and is striving more and more to be a vital organization of patriotic men ex-emplifying in times of peace the same sterling qualities of patriotic citizenship which are called for in time of war.—Leo-minster (Mass.) Enterprise.

"Jobs for veterans, not charity," is a good slogan. The Legion does well to keep this idea to the fore. Furthermore, the Legion ought to be backed strongly and substantially in all the work it is doing for the exservice men and vigorous Americanism. The same people who backed up the boys when they were overseas should back them up now that they have returned.—Jamaica (N. Y.) Farmer.

Any threat by The American Legion to mass its strength at the polls for the purpose of making public officials dance when the Legion fiddles will lose for members of that organization much of the high respect in which they are held by the country. The Legion should give careful consideration to consequences before it threatens to use its powers to punish or reward at the polls.— Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

Some of us no longer juvenile remember Some of us no longer juvenile remember that we used to see paragraphs about Hiram Cronk, the last soldier of 1812, who died at 101. Stephen White, who served in the Mexican War, expects to see 104, but he has several months ahead of him. We forget the exact age of "the drummer boy of Shiloh"—however, he was quite old enough for a place on the pension list. By the time we are forgotten somebody will be paying editorial tributes to "the few the time we are forgotten somebody will be paying editorial tributes to "the few survivors of the campaign in the Philippines," and the infant of today, should he still cling to editorial service at four-score, will make his comments "on the fast thinning ranks of The American Legion."—Camden (N. J.) Telegram.

The Free Press is pleased to note the decided stand taken by The American Legion against the pardon of the preachers of sedition and all others who were offering aid and comfort to the enemy during the late war. Tears shed over this class of undesirables and would-be country wreckers are wasted.—Mankato (Minn.) Free Press.

The American Legion is one of the finest and cleanest and strongest agencies for national righteousness ever developed in the history of the republic.—Newark (N. J.) Star-Eagle.

The American Legion is not the only organization of World War veterans. It happens to be the most influential. Its purposes are patriotic rather than political. That its weight should be felt in politics is the interest. That its weight should be felt in politics is inevitable. The soldier vote is a factor after every war. Yet the Legion has studiously avoided a partisan alignment, and has been chary of official support to any candidate. It has concerned itself more with the Americanism and patriofism of all candidates, and that is something every voter can do to advantage.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

In addition to the increased emphasis on history and government which the Legion proposes for the schools, other lines of progress might be developed by the Legion's support—as for instance, an increased proportion of male teachers for boys in the elementary and high schools; adequate salelementary and high schools; adequate salaries and better trained elementary teachers; wise development of the American rural school and the enforcement of the attendance required by law at the continuation schools for working children. There are numerous fields of education in which this country is much in need of improvement. Giving its continued support to these important matters would be as important a work as the Legion could find to do.—Chicago (Ill.) News.

The American Legion is an association of those men who served in the World War to make secure and perpetuate here at home make secure and perpetuate here at home those principles for which they served, suffered, fought, and their comrades in arms bled and died. Every man who wore the uniform and is eligible should join it. By joining and co-operating, the ex-service men can be a tremendous force in this country for the ideals which actuated them in their service. There is work much work their service. There is work, much work, for them to do.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

For some time lately The American Legion has been under fire for acts of vio-lence in which its members took the law lence in which its members took the law into their own hands, and which its leaders have on the whole only half-heartedly condemned. Some of the opposition has come from within the Legion's own ranks. The Willard Straight Post offered to the Legion's New York County Committee a resolution condemning lawlessness by individual members and posts of the Legion, and urging respect of constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. But the New York County Committee has rejected this resolution, and by so doing goes far to increase suspicion that the Legion believes it is entitled to play understudy for the law according to rules chosen by itself.—

The New Republic. The New Republic.

"Name one man," Bergdoll is quoted as saying, "who has something on me." Their name, mein herr, is Legion.—Tip Bliss in the New York Evening Mail.

There could be no more ridiculous charge There could be no more ridiculous charge than that the Legion is hostile to organized labor and that it is subsidized by those whose alleged interest is to work against the welfare of those who toil. The Legion has in its ranks many members of labor unions. Many of these men hold high rank to appropriation. It has not counter the company of the second terms of the unions. Many of these men hold high rank in the organization. It has not countenanced the breaking of strikes by Legionnaires as such and in the few instances where Legion men have volunteered their services as a body for the maintenance of law and order, as at Denver in the tramway strike, careful investigation by representatives of organized labor has shown that the Legion men took no sides in the industrial dispute but merely volunteered their services in a non-partisan way for the maintenance of order.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Record. (Tex.) Record.

We should do everything to strengthen The American Legion and render every form of aid to former service men. Always we should be very mindful of our debt to these lads. They saved the nation in war and they are a bulwark of safety in peace, for they represent the finest traditions and the best citizenship of the American republic.—Missoula (Mont.) Missouling. soulian.

Complete protection for that badge of honor, The American Legion star, has been provided under the recent opinion of the Attorney General. Hereafter men wear-ing the little bronze or silver emblem without being able to prove that they are members of the order in good standing will be prosecuted as misdemeanants. This is quite as it should be. Membership in The American Legion is an honor which no individual has the right to misuse.—New York Evening Telegram.

An American Legion post is a benefit to any community. Membership in it is a big benefit to the individual. The men in this patriotic organization have learned what real service is. They know what it means real service is. They know what it means to work for their country, their state and their city. The organization is not given to idle talk of patriotism. It performs real acts of benefit to America. The American Legion needs the veteran who is outside. The veteran needs The American Legion. The country needs him in the Legion.—Spokane (Wash.) Daily Chronicle.



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Now, we want all you fellows who wear work shirts to feel the same freedom and comfort which this big, roomy, "he-man" shirt gives. Buy it on our guarantee of satisfaction! Note the space the BIG YANK has across the shoulders—the extra big sleeves—the double stitched seams - the strongly sewed buttons - the better fabrics. If you find it imperfect in any respect, your dealer will give you a new shirt.

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HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: PRO-RATION OF 1921 NATIONAL DUES.

—ORGANIZATION No. 11.

In the matter of pro-rating national dues for the balance of the fiscal year of 1921, the following information is submitted for the guidance of all concerned. On and after October 1, 1921, the sum of \$1.25 will be accepted by the National Treasurer in payment of national per capita dues which will entitle applicant to all privileges of membership for the balance of the year 1921 after such payment is made, and for the entire year of 1922, ending December 31st—this to include subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY from the date such dues are received by the National Treasurer. It is considered very important to call attention to the fact that in no case will twenty-five cents be recognized as membership dues for the balance of the year 1921 unless accompanied by the \$1.00 dues for the year 1922.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant. National Adjutant.

Subject: Basis for Official Representation at National Convention.—Ruling of National Judge Advocate.—Special No. 37.

Attention of all departments is invited to the fact that the Finance Division recognizes for purposes of representation only the receipt of both names of members and money representing the dues of such members. The forwarding of lists of names without money is not accepted as a basis of representation and such lists will be held until money is received to cover said names. The forwarding of money without names is similarly treated and will be held as a separate fund awaiting the receipt of names from the department forwarding the money. Particular attention is invited to the fact that representation in the National Convention is to be determined by membership and that both names and money are prerequisites.—Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant.

National Adjutant.

Subject: Armistice Day: Public Meetings.—
Special No. 38.

It is urged that Armistice Day be widely celebrated by The American Legion through its departments and posts, especially by large public meetings addressed by prominent and able speakers on subjects emphasizing the aims of the Legion. In such a celebration, though prominent speakers might well be chosen from Legion members, it is suggested that the celebration be general, and, therefore, that in arrangements for large meetings early invitations also be made to governors, United States senators and others of like prominence and ability as speakers to appear as orators of the day. Discussion of our ideals and aims may also be secured by an early arrangement with civic organizations, especially with such as the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions clubs, etc., for the appearance of a Legion speaker at meetings occurring on or around November 11th, and many of the clergy will undoubtedly welcome the suggestion that sermons either on the Sunday preceding or that following November 11th be on the ideals of the Legion, Americanism. National Headquarters will gladly be of assistance where departments and posts find it impossible to secure speakers of prominence from within the department. To insure success, arrangements for meetings should be made immediately.—
LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

SUBJECT: "THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY": OFFICIALLY ENDORSED MOTION PICTURE.—SPECIAL NO. 39.

National Headquarters has officially endorsed the motion picture entitled "The Man Without a Country," and plans extensive publicity from which all posts and departments exhibiting this picture will profit. This film is owned by S. H. Boynton, of Chicago. It is an excellent patriotic picture and is well worth the support of Legion members and all who are interested in the dissemination of American principles by the portrayal of significant incidents of American history. Mr. Boynton will sell state rights of the picture to the various Legion department headquarters. Department headquarters can sell exhibition rights to various posts, or can let posts handle exhibition on a percentage basis. National Headquarters will receive five percent of the net profits, in return for services rendered in publicity, promotion and endorsement. Mr. Boynton will personally visit various department headquarters with the picture sometime in the near future.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant. tional Adjutant.

SUBJECT: COMMITTEES, PERSONNEL OF.—SPECIAL No. 40.

The National Commander announces the appointment of the National Committee on Distinguished Guests, which will be constituted as follows:
Alton T. Roberts, Marquette, Mich., Chairman. John G. Emery, National Commander.

D'Olier, Third and Chestnut sts.,

Pranklin D'Oher, Third and Chestinut Stor,
Philadelphia.
Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the
Navy, Washington, D. C.
deLancey Kountze, 141 Broadway, New York

deLancey Kountze, 141 Broadway, New York City.

W. W. Atterbury, c/o Pennsylvania Railway Co., Broad st. Station, Philadelphia.

Thos. J. Bannigan, Room 23, Allyn House bldg., Hartford, Conn. Irwin R. Kirkwoon. (c/o American Legion Convention Committee, Room 125, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Charles W. Bartlett, same address.

Henry D. Lindsley, 25 W. 43rd st., New York City.

Charles W. Bartlett, same address.
Henry D. Lindsley, 25 W. 43rd st., New York City.
Thos. J. Goldingay, 1 Clinton st., Newark, N. J. Colonel Lincoln Mitchell, Cincinnati, O. Harry S. Berry, Hendersonville, Tenn.
James A. Drain, Room 402, 1423 N. Y. av., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Milton J. Foreman, 1150 First Nat'l Bank hldg., Chicago.
Chas. W. Montgomery, Newark, O.
T. Semmes Walmsley, 302 Marine Bank bldg., New Orleans, La.
Dr. Carlton V. McCullouch, c/o University Club. Indianapolis, Ind.
Chester Bolton, 606 Hickox building, Cleveland, O.
A. H. Vernon, Little Falls, Minn.

Chester Bolton, 606 Hickox building, Cleveland, O.
A. H. Vernon, Little Falls, Minn.
Chas. H. Kendrick, 321 First Nat'l Bank bldg.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Hanford MacNider, Mason City, Ia.
W. W. Holloway, Wehlenmaier bldg., Kansas
City, Kans.
Emmet O'Neal, Kenyon bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Roy Hoffman, First Nat'l Bank bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
A. A. Spraguc, 600 West Eric st., Chicago.
F. M. Alger, Penobscot bldg., Detroit, Mich.
W. W. Follet. 226 Morgan bldg. Portland, Ore.
Wade H. Phillips, Lexington, N. C.
Matt H. Murphy, 433 First Nat'l Bank bldg..
Birmingham, Ala.
John J. Wicker, Jr., 1108 Mutual bldg.. Richmond, Va.
J. G. Scrugham, Carson City, Nev.
John H. Sherburne, 53 State st., Boston, Mass.
Dr. Davis Forster, New Smyrna, Fla.
John C. Greenway, Warren, Ariz.
Frank Knox, c'o Union Leader, Manchester, N. H.
Jerome F. Duggan, Wainwright bldg., St. Louis.
Mo.
C. B. Blethen, c/o Seattle Daily Times, Seattle.

Mo. 3. Blethen, c/o Seattle Daily Times, Seattle.

Mo.
C. B. Blethen, c/o Seattle Daily Times, Seattle. Wash.
Eddie Rickenbacker, 1334 E. Livingstone av., Columbus, O.
Albert Greenlaw, c/o Public Utilities Commission, Augusta, Me.
All matters pertaining to the itinerary of Marshal Foch and the other distinguished guests of The American Legion upon the occasion of the Third National Convention will be handled by the Committee.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

With acknowledgments to K. C. B.

Don't stick with the prunes

MY DAD'S favorite yarn. WAS THE one about. THE OLD storekeeper. WHO WAS playing checkers. IN THE back of the store. AMONG THE coal oil. AND THE prunes.

WHEN THE sheriff. WHO HAD just jumped his king.

SAID "SI there's a customer.

WAITIN' OUT front." AND SI said "Sh-h-h! IF YOU'LL keep quiet.

MEBBE HE'LL go away."

NOW HERE'S the big idea,

WHEN A good thing. HAPPENS ALONG.

DON'T LEAVE it to George.

TO GRAB the gravy.

F'RINSTANCE IF. YOU HEAR of a smoke.

OR READ about a smoke. THAT REALLY does more.

THAN PLEASE the taste.

THERE ARE no hooks on you.

THERE'S NO law against.

YOUR STEPPING up. WITH THE other live ones.

AND SAYING right out.

IN A loud, clear voice. "GIMME A pack of.

THOSE CIGARETTES. THAT SATISFY."

Y OU'LL say you never tasted such flavor, such mild but full-bodied tobacco goodness. You're right, too, because they don't make other cigarettes like Chesterfields. The Chesterfield blend can't be copied.

Have you seen the new AIR-TIGHT tins of 50?

Books Received

THE DRUMS IN OUR STREET. A Book of War Poems. By Mary Carolyn Davies. The Macmillan Company, New York.
HISTORY OF 18TH U. S. INFANTRY. By Capt. Ben H. Chastaine. Hymans Publishing Company, Tribune Building, New York City.
THE AMERICAN AIR SERVICE. By Arthur Sweetser. D. Appleton and Company, New York York.

WATCHING ON THE RHINE. By Violet R. arham. George H. Doran Company, New Marham.

York.

THE STORY OF THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY, 30TH INFANTRY. By a committee of members of the Company. Copies obtainable through Samuel Shookhoff, Hecla Press, 57 Warren st., New York City, proceeds to go to Isaac N. Freedman Post, New York City, consisting of New York members of the Company.

YANKS A F E VERSE Originally published.

New York members of the Company.

YANKS. A. E. F. VERSE. Originally published in The Stars and Stripes, official newspaper of the A. E. F. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Royalties to French war orphans.

STORY OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH. The 47th Coast Artillery Corps. By its members, directed by G. W. Small, The Terraces, Mt. Washington, Md., through whom copies are obtainable.

able.

The Story of the Thirty-Sixth. A history of the 36th Division. By Capt. Ben F. Chastaine. Harlow Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Turn of the Tide. American Operations at Cantigny, Château-Thierry, and the Second Battle of the Marne. By Jennings C. Wise. Henry Holt and Company, New York. Co. C, 127th Infantry, In the World War. By Capt. Paul W. Schmidt. Press Publishing Company, Sheboygan, Wis.

The History of Company E, 308th Infantry. By Alexander T. Hussey and Raymond M. Flynn. The Knickerbocker Press, New York City. Copies obtainable through Mr. Hussey, 233 West 107th st., New York City.

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have come to men through writing to me. I have shown hundreds how to step out of the rut of small pay work to magnificent carnings. Charles Berry of Winterset, lowa, formerly a farmhand, jimped to a position that pays him over \$1,000 a month. Warren Hartle of 4425 N. Rohey St., Chicago, once a clerk in the railway mail scrvice, is now in the \$10,000 a year class. These men discovered that the hig money is in the selling end of husiness. Let me tell you how you too can quickly become a Master Salesman in your spare time at home and qualify for one of the big money positions in this fascinating field.

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Never were the opportunities greater. No previous experience necessary.

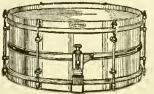
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ሽ	Machanical Drafteman
H	Methanical Dialesman
닖	Machine Shop Practice
닏	Toolmaker
	Gas Engine Operating
П	CIVIL ENGINEER
Ħ	Surveying and Manning
Ħ	MINE FOR'N OF ENGR
H	MINE FOR IT OF ENGIN.
닖	STATIONARY ENGR.
ш	Marine Engineer
	ARCHITECT
п	Contractor and Builder
п	Architectural Draftsman
Ħ	Concrete Duildon
H	Concrete Builder
닏	Structural Engineer
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	Sheet Metal Worker
П	Architectural Drattsman Concrete Builder Structural Engineer PLUMBING & HEAT'G Sheet Metal Worker Text. Overseer or Supt. CHEMIST
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THE BULLETIN BOARD

A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials and Committee Members.

Duties of Post Officials

A. R. CHRISTOVICH, Adjutant, Depart-A. ment of Louisiana, contributes to the Bulletin Board the following concise statement of the duties of post adminis-trative officials:

POST COMMANDER

1. To preside at post meetings and meetings of the executive committee of your

2. To superintend the activities of your post and make the proper suggestions where needed.

3. To superintend the duties of the various other officers of the post, in order that the detail work and any other special work may be carried out successfully and capa-

4. To initiate policies and activities of

your post and to co-operate in the various activities of the post to the fullest extent.

5. To meet often with the executive committee and with them discuss thoroughly the different problems of your post.

6. To be sure to know the ex-service men of your town, and give every one of them an opportunity to join your post.

7. To be strong for the home town, and

to take your proper place in its civic af-

fairs.

8. You are the man held primarily responsible by department headquarters for the success or failure of your post—cooperate with it to the fullest extent.

9. You can't expect the members of your post to carry on if you don't set a good

example.

10. Be commander - that's the main thing.

POST VICE COMMANDER

1. Consult your commander from time to time in regard to the management and

1. Consult your commander from time to time in regard to the management and business affairs of your post.

2. Keep your hand on the pulse of the post and assist the commander at all times in order that his term of office may be a success and as pleasant as possible. You can take much of the work off the commander if you are so inclined, thereby assisting your post and making his administration much more of a success.

3. You are in a position at all times to take hold of the post whenever the commander is absent. For this reason, keep brushed up on parliamentary proceedings.

4. You were chosen as Post Vice Commander because the boys thought you were the next best man for the position of commander. Don't deny their trust.

5. If your commander is not functioning, this does not excuse you. That is the time when your work is needed most. Step in and take the reins.

POST ADJUTANT

A post is as good as its adjutant. There are no limits to what a post adjutant can do; the following you must do if you are going to do justice to the office. You are obligated:
1. To conduct the business and corre-

1. To conduct the business and correspondence of the post. You are secretary of the post and of the post executive committee. Keep in permanent form the minutes of the meetings of both bodies. Remember that you are the mouthpiece and right-hand man of the post commander.

2. To make promptly all reports to department headquarters that are required. Everything submitted from department headquarters requiring an answer should be promptly attended to. Headquarters tries to send out as few questionnaires as possible, and asks the adjutants to do as little detail work as possible. Therefore, those things it requests are important. A delay from a dozen posts may seriously delay a state-wide program.

delay from a dozen posts may seriously de-lay a state-wide program.

3. To transmit to the post information from department or National Headquar-ters at the first meeting after receipt.

Every member is entitled to know of general Legion activities.

4. To establish, where possible, and keep up-to-date a post bulletin poard, conveniently accessible to the post membership. If you haven't a hall of your own, have a portable bulletin board so that it may be displayed at your meeting wherever held.

5. To keep a permanent record and correct addresses and never set la members.

rect addresses and names of all members, and to report all changes to department headquarters, to the post or department publication, and to THE AMERICAN LEGION

publication, and to THE AMERICAN LEGISLA WEEKLY.

6. To report promptly names of new members. (In some posts the finance offi-cer takes care of this detail.)

7. To collect state, national, and post dues where this is not done by the Finance

8. To supervise all records and property belonging to the post.
9. To act as service officer where no other

member of your post is so acting.

Most of the work of the post falls upon your shoulders. You are generally held responsible for all detail work. To you a great deal of the honor for the success of your post must go.

FINANCE OFFICER

Yours is a most responsible position. No erganization can continue without funds. So also, every organization whose funds are loosely or negligently handled must show the effects.

1. Be bonded.
2. You are a holder of a dual office, inasmuch as many of the dutics of the adjutant, in detail work especially, fall upon your shoulders.

3. Collect the state, national and post duct unless this is done by the post adju-

4. After having been O.K.'d by your executive committee, or the commander, as the case may be, see that the bills of your post are paid promptly.

5. Remember that you are finance officer. You should see that all funds realized from the case of t

dances, smokers, boxing matches, etc., are

delivered to you.

6. Unless there is an agreement between you and the post adjutant, you should keep a record of every man in your post—when he entered, when he paid his dues, if he was transferred, died, dropped out,

7. Remember when you fail to remit for a member to department headquarters you are keeping him from one of the biggest things he has paid his dues for, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. The longer you hold up his dues, the longer it takes for the magazine to reach him.

POST HISTORIAN

While the post historian may consider his work of little consequence so far as it affects his post today, he and his fellow Legionnaires will fully appreciate it in the years to come.

1. Keep a record of the various activities

of your post. 2. Every ti

2. Every time an important question is decided by your post, jot it down in your records.

records.
3. Every time your post gives a bazaar, dance or festival, unveils a monument, holds patriotic exercises, or the like, get it in your records. Have these records bound and let them go down the years from administration to administration as a constant reminder of the spirit that went be stant reminder of the spirit that went before.

4. Co-operate with the state historian He is working on a permanent record of The American Legion in your department.

POST PUBLICITY OFFICER

Nothing that depends upon the support of a number of people for its existence can live without publicity. Publicity is necessary to preserve the interest of mem-



Every Veteran Can Havean Army Compass

These compasses were made in Switzerland and are brand new. They were ordered for the U. S. Army for use in the World War and have now been declared "surplus." Every compass has passed U. S. Government tests for accuracy and they are exactly the same as used by the American soldiers.

Two Kinds to Choose From

The first kind is made of heavy bronze and measures two inches in diameter. It has a strong hinged cover, with a luminous arrow and floating metal dial. There is a heavy brass ring to fasten it to your belt. The second kind is a "watch compass," in an open, bronze case, with a floating metal dial just like the first kind. You can wear it on your watch chain or fob.

Both kinds show the direction at night because the arrow is painted with luminous paint.

The first kind costs \$1.00 The second kind, 50 cents

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your time.
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FALBERT MILLS, Gen. Manager Employment Dept. 5373 American Bidg., CINCINNATI, OHIO

bers enlisted; it is necessary to increase membership and to gain and keep the sup-port of the public. See that the activities of your post get into print. Get in the swim and let the world know what your post is doing post is doing.

POST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The post executive committee should be composed of the strongest members avail-

able.

It is responsible for the policies of the post. It should be at all times able to pass on any question. To do this, it must be informed upon the latest activities of the Legion and keep up-to-date with the growth of the Legion. All business matters arising between meetings which canters arising between meetings which cannot be referred to a special meeting must be threshed out by the executive committee. Ways and means of enlarging the post must be worked out by the committee. The pulse of the post in general should be felt by this committee. Remember that what a Board of Directors is to a corporation, the executive committee is to a post.

War Lectures by the Rear Rank Bucks

"WHEN do we eat?" cried the A. E. F. from Brest to Coblenz and back again, always voluble, never hesitating to say what it thought on any subject at any time. And in the camps at home, an olive drab uniform never was associated too closely with silence. But after it was all over, it was noted that former soldiers and former, sailors seemed to have retired into former sailors seemed to have retired into a shell of taciturnity. "They don't want to talk about themselves," was the complaint of those who greeted the homecoming veterans, and the complaint seems to be still voiced.

However, Sunshine Post of Los Angeles, Cal., has adopted a plan by which the silent ones are being shaken out of their shells. At each week's meeting, a veteran gives a talk about his own experiences and his branch of the service. The result is that at least one man can testify every Friday that the week hold a very interesting meet. at least one man can testify every Friday that "the post held a very interesting meeting last night." The others keep coming week after week in the hope that the Adjutant will give them a chance to talk. The plan is to continue the custom until every orator will have told what he did to win the war and in what branch of service, and, incidentally, what was wrong with everybody else. The members of the post also include often in free-for-ell singpost also indulge often in free-for-all singing, which they admit is good.

Successful plans along the same line are reported by the Raymond Pellington Post of Paterson, N. J., and the Zanesville, O., Post. Members of the Paterson post are notified in advance of the subjects to be discussed at each meeting, and the practice has stimulated attendance noticeably. At has stimulated attendance noticeably. At one meeting recently discussions were held on the adjusted compensation bill, veterans' preference acts, the post's campaign for a home, the post's band and how a member might benefit the post most. At Zanesville post meetings every man is required to say something before the meeting adjourns. He must express his opinion on some phase of the post's activities. It has been found that after becoming accustomed to impromptu speaking, members no longer regard it as an ordeal. The Zanesville custom, of course, consumes much time and hence would not work well in the very large posts.

Roy L. Rinker Post of Apache, Okla., fers a reward to any person who will find an ex-service man within ten miles of Apache who is not a member of the Legion.

Oran C. Hooker Post of Colorado, Tex., used an "Ethiopian tank" to advertise its minstrel show, two burros hauling a cart filled with laughing piccanninies holding

An invalid Legionnaire has been restored to his family and another family has been given transportation to its former home in Missouri through the welfare work of Pat Williams Post of Ballinger, Tex., which finances its relief activities by giving bar-



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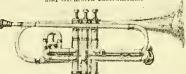
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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence on the case. Information on various subjects is printed in hese columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.

Reinstatement of Government Insurance

NEW conditions under which lapsed or cancelled War Risk Insurance may be reinstated, or reinstated and converted, have been announced by the director of the Veterans' Bureau.

As the result of Section 408 of the Sweet As the result of Section 408 of the Sweet Act, all disabled veterans, except those rated as permanently and totally disabled, may now reinstate their insurance despite their physical condition. To put their insurance back in force, they must pay all the monthly premiums from the month the insurance lapsed or was cancelled to the month of reinstatement inclusive with interest en each premium from the date it was due at five percent compounded annually. due at five percent compounded annually. Section 408 of the Sweet Act reads as fol-

In the event that all provisions of the rules and regulations other than the requirements as to the physical condition of the applicant for insurance have been complied with, an application for reinstatement of lapsed or cancelled yearly renewable term insurance or application for United States Government Life Insurance (converted insurance) hereafter made may be approved: Provided, That the applicant's disability is the result of an injury or disease or of aggravation thereof suffered or contracted in the active military or naval service during the World War: Provided further, That the applicant during his lifetime submits proof satisfactory to the director showing the service origin of the disability or aggravation thereof and that the applicant is not totally and permaand that the applicant is not county and permanently disabled. As a condition, however, to the acceptance of an application for the reinstatement of lapsed or cancelled yearly renewable term insurance or United States Government Life Insurance (converted insurance). the applicant shall be required to pay all the back monthly premiums which would have be-come payable if such insurance had not lapsed together with interest at the rate of five percentum per annum compounded annually on each premium from the date said premium is due by the terms of the policy.

The feature of the latest regulations affecting reinstatement of chief interest to ex-service men other than the disabled is the provision that term insurance which has lapsed or been cancelled may, regardless of how long the applicant has been discharged, be reinstated, or reinstated and converted, at any time before January 1, 1922, under conditions substantially as follows:

1. In all cases the applicant must tender with his application at least two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be of these premiums to cover the month of grace immediately following his lapsation (during which he was protected), and the other as the first month's premium on the incomment to be reinstated.

insurance to be reinstated.
2. The applicant must also comply with 2. The applicant must also comply with the following health requirements to the satisfaction of the director of the Veterans'

Bureau When application for reinstatement, a. reinstatement and conversion, is made within three calendar months after the in-surance has lapsed or was cancelled, in-cluding the calendar month for which the unpaid premium was due, the applicant need only make statement in his written appli-cation that he is in as good health as he

was when the insurance lapsed, and no physical examination will be required.

When insurance has lapsed or been cancelled more than three months and yet within six calendar months, including the menth for which the unpaid premium is due. the reinstatement, or reinstatement and conversion, may be made provided the applicant is in good health and so states in his written application, and that he substantiates this statement by a short medical certificate, made at the applicant's expense, by a reputable physician licensed to practice medicine.

After the expiration of six calendar c. After the expiration of Six Calendar menths from the date of lapsation and at any time before January 1, 1922, insurance may be reinstated provided that the applicant is in good health and so states in his written application, and provided further that such application is substantiated by a report of a full medical examination, made at the applicant's expense, by a reputable physician licensed to practice medicine.

Florida Compensation Plans

NQUIRERS regarding the status of State compensation of World War veterans in Florida are informed that the original compensation bill before the legislature was withdrawn and a commission appointed by the governor to investigate the feasibility of state adjusted compensation and to draw a suitable bill to be presented at the next session of the legislature, in 1923.

> Get your member By November

Missouri Compensation Status

IT has already been announced in this magazine that the result of the recent compensation referendum held in Missouri was the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving the legislature authority to issue bonds with which to pay \$10 for each month of service, up to \$250, to each bona fide resident of the State who served honorably in the military or naval forces during the World War. It remains now for the legislature to pass an act issuing the bonds and providing the method in which the payments are to be made. Application blanks was the adoption of a constitutional amendand providing the method in which the payments are to be made. Application blanks are therefore not available at this time and will not be available until the legislation is completed. Unless a special session of the legislature is called by the governor, the logislature will not meet again until its legislature will not meet again until its regular session in January, 1923. When the legislation is finally completed, an applicant for compensation must be able to Missouri for at least twelve months next preceding April 6, 1917, that he served henorably in the military or naval forces, and that he has received no compensation from any other State.

Victory Medal Distribution

THE Government's drive to place a Victory Medal in every ex-service man's hands has come to a virtual standstill with 1,100,000 medals distributed by the Army and 250,000 by the Navy. Almost three out of every four veterans of the World War are still without their tokens of service.

The Victory Medal Distribution Service of the Army, maintained for many months of the Army, maintained for many months in the 56 recruiting service districts, has been discontinued, with the exception of the regional headquarters for that service located at New York City: Fort Thomas, Ky.: Fort McPherson, Ga.: Jcfferson Barracks, Mo.: Fort Bliss, Tex., and San Francisco, and district offices retained at Detroit, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., and San Diego, Calif. Calif.

The War Department, in announcing the curtailment of Victory Medal distribution,

"While every cffort will be made to con-tinue the distribution of Victory Medals through the offices to be maintained, the

few stations operated and the limited personnel available will naturally restrict the by this service. Corps area commanders and commanding officers of posts, camps and stations will take any necessary action to insure that applications for Victory Medals, either personal or in writing, received at their commands are given prompt and careful attention under current instructions affecting the distribution of Victory Medals."

Civil Service Openings for Board Trainees

"DISABLED ex-service men who have undergone training by the Federal Board for Vocational Education will be allowed to enter an examination for any government position for which they have been trained by the board, and for which there is an existing register, provided application accompanied by a certificate by the board showing completion of training is board showing completion of training is made within sixty days after the comple-tion of training."

The above is an excerpt from a new ruling issued by the United States Civil Service Commission with reference to the reopening of examinations for veterans of the World War. It gives each man trained by the Federal Board at least a chance for a government position if he wants it. Provision is made in the same ruling for

the reopening of civil service examinations to service men of the World War who have returned from Europe since February 1, 1921. On this subject, the ruling says:

"Until further notice soldiers, sailors and

marines who by reason of service overseas were unable to enter examinations held subsequent to their departure from the United States and who returned subsequent to February 1, 1921, will be allowed to enter any examination from which they were excluded and for which there are existing registers; provided application is made not later than sixty days after their made not later than sixty days after their honorable discharge; or if still in the serv-ice, not later than sixty days after their return to the United States."

Help Your Disabled Buddy

THE queries printed below are from disabled men endeavoring to get in touch with comrades whose aid is necessary to with comrades whose aid is necessary to substantiate claims for government compensation. Readers providing the information sought will be helping a buddy in distress. This magazine will print further queries from men seeking proofs of disabilities incurred in service, but can do so only after the usual means of obtaining the information have failed. information have failed.

CARINO, JULIUS R., Municipal Sanitorium, Otisville, N. Y., needs addresses of former members of 37 Co., 10 Bn., 152 Depot Brigade. CULEBETSON, SOPHUS A., 71 Grant ave. N., Portland, Or., needs compensation affidavits from Capt. Gaston, M. R. C., 550 Eng.; 1st Lt. Windham Hulbert, Co. C, 550 Eng.; Sgt. Merriam, 550 Eng. and Sgt. Robert Beck, Co. C, 550 Eng. riam, 550 550 Eng.

FALKINBURG, GEORGE W., 400½ Kings Highway East, Haddonfield, N. J., asks address of Sgt. Harry E. McLain, A. S., last heard from

Nay Last, Hardonnes, N. S., last heard from in Detroit.

GARVER, HAROLD B., 280 E. 73rd st., Portland, Ore., formerly Pvt. Co. C, 125 Inf., desires address of Myron G. Becker, 1st Lt., M. R. C., who treated him in France.

HOOK, CLAUDE H., 1645 Clairmount ave., Detroit, Mich., wants information from comrades of his brother, Samuel George Hook, seaman 2 cl., aboard collier Neptune, Sept. 15, 1918, to Feb. 8, 1919, who died after discharge at Hampton Roads, Va.

HULSE, ELDRIDGE F., R.F.D. 12, Jonesboro, Tenn., needs addresses of Capt. William Rutherford, Cpl. Henry Gemsey, Pvt. Earl DeWitt or any other members of Btry A, 63 C.A.C., A.E.F.

A.E.F.

JACOBSON, ADIL W., Clearbrook, Minn., needs affidavit from 1st Sgt. Ernest Potter, Co. D, 39 Inf., or other comrades regarding wound at Vesle, Aug. 6, 1918.

KERSEY, FRANK, 528 E. Jones st., Wilson, N. C., wants to get in touch with Capt. Stephenson, Hunterfoot or any other members of Co. F, 166 Inf.

KNOWLYDN, FRED M., Harbin Hospital, Rome, Ga., wants address of Joseph Deverio, formerly pvt., Btry. D, 17 F. A., to secure compensation affidavit.

LAWRENCE, HILARY R., Cedar Bluff, Ala., wants addresses of Capt. Joseph B. McHenry and Capt. James W. Crum, both of San. Det. 323 Inf., who treated him in Autricourt, France.

7 o'clock is Your Hour of Fate

And you decide.

On no other hour of the twenty-four depends so much.

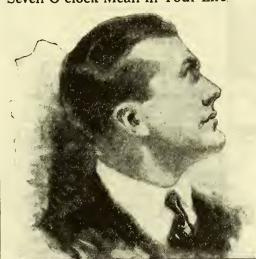
The three hours following 7 o'clock may be used so that you get ahead—grow to be a bigger man, fitted for leadership, larger responsibility, more congenial work, a better paying job, etc. Or all may be frittered away in mere pleasure.

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Morale Hour in the Schools

THE success of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion in promoting laws providing that the American flag shall be flown upon all school buildings is duplicated by the success which had attended the Commission's efforts to stimulate patriotism in another way, by obtaining laws giving patriotic excreises of a musical and oratorical character a place in the school curricula of many States. Such measures have already Such measures have already been passed by Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Okla-homa, South Dakota, Texas and Washington. Moreover, patriotic exercises are being held in practically all the schools of the remaining States in the absence of specific legislation on the subject.

The Americanism Commission, however, is working for the adoption of laws in all States in the hope that eventually every grade and high school, college and university, will hold patri-otic exercises at stated periods, daily or weekly. Chairman Alvin M. Owsley of the Commission recommends that these exercises take the form of a "morale hour" once a week, or, if that is not convenient, that ten minutes a day be devoted to talks on the nation's heroes and the important facts in the nation's history. The Commission suggests that not only pupils and teachers take part in these exercises, but that ex-service men and other citizens also be asked to speak. In most schools it is advisable, in the Americanism Commission's opinion, that the salute to the flag should be given in the open air, the whole student body repeating in unison the familiar pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

After this, when the pupils have as-

sembled in their classrooms, the words and music of national patriotic airs are taught, pledges to the flag are memorized and repeated in chorus and stories of important events in American history are told. These stories may relate to the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 or a later war. They may single out an individual hero or center upon an incident of exceptional patriotism, such as the Boston tea party

It has been found that addresses by Legionnaires, jurists or other prominent men of the community add to the interest which school children take in patriotic exercises. Legion members who are not accustomed to public speaking quickly learn how to gain and hold the attention of children, and usually because of the prestige which their recent service gives they create a stronger impression than more seasoned speakers. Personal narratives by men who have had unusual experiences in the war always go well as features of the morale hour.

In practice it has been found advisable for a Legion post to establish a separate committee to arrange for Legion participation in the school exercises. Such a committee can lend great assistance to the school officials and teachers and will insure the best choice of Legion speakers.

Legion speakers often find that their impromptu remarks are more effective than set specches. It is related that one World War veteran standing before an audience of school children in Oklahoma forget for a moment the speech he had planned to make and in the emergency repeated the preamble to the Constitution of the Legion. Repeating the preamble of the Legion's Constitution now holds a regular place in the morale hour program of that Oklahoma school.

Parents of school children and citizens generally become regular attendants of weekly morale hour exercises where facilities exist for seating them. The National Americanism Commission emphasizes that it is not aiming for the adoption everywhere of a cut and dried program. On the contrary, it believes that the problem of fostering and maintaining interest in patriotic characterdeveloping exercises is one to be worked out according to the needs and conditions in each community. It believes that by making of the schoolroom a civic and patriotic center as well as an educational center it more truly fulfills its function as the cradle of the nation.

Get your member By November

Department Conventions

Michigan

COMPENSATION: Adopted resolution reaffirming the department's support of the Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill and urging that present business conditions are further reason for prompt action by Congress.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: Adopted resolution in favor of amending the Legion's Constitution by striking out the political restriction clause. National Convention delegation instructed to favor retaining one dollar as national dues in order to improve THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY in coming year. Adopted a resolution urg-ing that the National Convention provide a plan for life membership.

HOSPITALIZATION: Adopted resolution for the naming of the Legion hospital at Camp Custer "The Roosevelt American Legion Custer "T Hospital."

UBLICITY: Adopted resolution requesting newspapers not to place undue emphasis on army or navy service of men accused of

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: Passed resolution urging Congress to pass a law giving com-pensation to veterans disabled while tak-ing vocational training.

Tennessee

Adopted resolution Disabled: that every veteran having a disability of more than ten percent be provided with a certificate of injury for future record.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Adopted resolution

condemning sentiments expressed by George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, on America's motives in entering the World War.

HOSPITALIZATION: Urged immediate extension of hospital system with the \$18,000,000 appropriated by Congress for this purpose, and advocated abandonment of all contract institutions.

LEGISLATION: Endorsed the entire pro-

gram of the National Legislative Com-

MEMORIAL FLOWER: Adopted a resolution urging that the Legion use the poppy solely as a memorial flower, that it be not sold except under the auspices of the Legion, that it be not sold for commercial purposes or for raising money for purposes other than charitable, and that it be sold only on Memorial Day. Opposed poppyselling as a moncy-raising plan by other

organizations.

WAYS AND MEANS: Amended department constitution to provide for the election of department adjutant by the department annual convention instead of by the executive committee. Adopted another constitutional amendment providing that one member of the department executive committee shall be a veteran who is receiving treatment in

Woman's Auxiliany: Urged that Auxiliary units be formed in every post in the State and fixed temporary dues in the Auxiliary at 25 cents a year.

Vermont

LEGISLATION: Adopted resolution urging the passage of adequate legislation for the disabled and the Federal Adjusted Com-pensation Bill "without further delay or evasion." Adopted resolution urging

Wisconsin

AMERICANISM: Adopted a resolution urging all posts to promote the cause of Americanism by seeing that all officials and teachers of the schools are loyal, capand teachers of the schools are loyal, capable and efficient; by cncouraging and assisting Boy Scout organizations; by encouraging recreational and other community activities; by active participation in civic affairs and by assisting in naturalization ceremonies for aliens.

COMPENSATION: Recommended passage of the Endard Adjusted Compensations Bill

the Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill. FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Adopted a resolution condemning the activities of foreign propagandists seeking to embroil the United States with friendly nations in contro-

States with friendly nations in controversies over purely domestic problems.

LEGISLATION: Adopted a resolution urging Congress to pass all the bills supported by the Legion's National Legislative Committee. Urged also that Congress amend existing statutes to give to the American Legion all the rights and privileges accorded the G.A.R.

MILITARY: Endorsed the Military Training Camps conducted by the War Department and pledged support to these camps. Publicity: Adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for the support given World War veterans by the newspapers of Wisconsin.

WAYS AND MEANS: Adopted a resolution against the raising of funds by an individual post by means of a state-wide campaign.

campaign.

American Legion Addresses

All divisions of National Headquarters, the National Americanism Commission (Alvin M. Owsley, Acting National Director), and the Women's Auxiliary (Miss Pauline E. Curnick, National Executive Secretary): National Headquarters, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

National Legislative Committee (Gilbert Bett-man, chairman; John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman), Woodward Building, Washington,

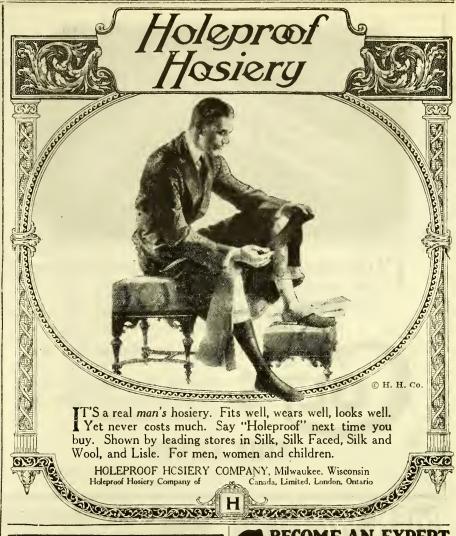
D. C. National Service Division, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Outfit Reunions

Owing to the time necessary to print this magazine, contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

310TH INFANTRY.—Reunion at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20. For information address Gordon Ferguson, 16 Hooper st., Utica, N. Y. 353RD INFANTRY.—Reunion at Kansas City, Kans., Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1. Clyde Latchem, P. O. Box 72, Kansas City, Kans., in charge of arrangements.

408TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION.—Second annual reunion at Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 4, 5. For particulars address F. A. Frederickson, Room 1109. Telephone bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



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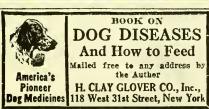
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A Practical Laboratory of Citizenship

(Continued from page 8)

for him was put up to the legation at New York and these custodians, after several unsuccessful attempts at the more conventional schools of the country, finally shipped the young terror to the Junior Republic. The boy had plenty of money and no respect for authority.

authority.

The junior citizens do not allow smoking. The newcomer had been a steady smoker. He smoked. They arrested him. The fine was fifty cents, a deterrent sum in the usual economy of the citizens. He grinned and paid it. He smoked again. They arrested him again. The fine was \$15. He grinned and paid that. He went on smoking. They arrested him a third time. The boy on the bench gave him one cold boy on the bench gave him one cold judicial look and imposed a sentence of

sixty days in jail. Now jail at the Junior Republic is no joke. It means close confinement, hard labor, cheerless food, long hours. When the new citizen emerged, a light had dawned. He went to work in the free air, toiled like a beaver, studied the local laws, ran for District Attorney, was elected and lived out his minority as a pillar of order and respectability. His schooling cost his father a pretty penny, for the Junior Republic charges heavy enough admission from the rich to make it possible for several penniless boys to come in free of charge. The tuition seems to have been considered worth it in his case, however, for since then several of his young compatriots have been sent over the trail he blazed.

Of course, the Junior Republic is not lf-supporting. The products of the self-supporting. The products of the farm and the bakery and the print shop will not finance the housing and feeding and clothing of the community or pay for the teachers who direct its schools. It is endowed, but not heavily. war ran it sadly into debt. It is now the custom to charge \$500 a year for each citizen, a sum furnished by the family when possible and by some benevolent person or society when there is no family at all.

This is where The American Legion comes in—or, rather where the Utica Post came in in the case of the lively, keen-eyed boy of fifteen on whom we called ceremoniously one balmy day. We found him studying at the school in found him studying at the school in preparation for college, delivering gro-ceries and building fires between times and scheduled for work on the farm during vacation. He was also on the baseball team. He was not any too enthusiastic about the furnaces that were in his charge, and his opinion of the mess sergeant at his boarding house the mess sergeant at his boarding house would not bear repeating. But what I was most interested in were the things he told about the Republic when he did not know he was telling them. For instance, his interest in its government amounted to a passion. I found him counting the days until November when, as a sixteen-year-older, he would be able to vote and run for office. His knowledge of furnaces and how to build fires that would not go out the minute you turned your back—this was all pretty vague. But he could tell you every question of law and every word of testimony that had been given in the junior courthouse since the day of

his arrival. He had not missed a trial

or a point.
"Well, you see, that Cuban guy—he had a twenty-five cent order on one of the Freeville stores and he raised it to \$1.25 and they caught him. He was convicted on his first trial, but on the appeal, Ginger Sam, who was defending him, he pointed out that the District Attorney—"

And so on and so on-a born lawyer, just itching for the November day when he will be sixteen and can plunge into politics right up to his neck. This boy was escorted to the Junior Republic last spring by eighty uproarious members of the Utica Post who, making a field day of the occasion, came in a parade of automobiles over the hundred-mile stretch of hilly countryside (it looks just like the Marne Valley) which lies between Utica and Freeville. They hope and believe that Billy will They hope and believe that Billy will grow up into a great and good citizen of the larger republic. I am sure of one thing. He will grow up into an interested and uncommonly active one.

> Get your member By November

Not Where You Work But How

(Continued from page 10)

through many cities to New York. So did L. F. Loree. So did W. W. Atterbury, who started out as an apprentice in the railroad shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania. So did one and all of the great twenty-five. Where they were born seemed to cut no more ice with them than where their job led to next, so long as it was upwards. All of them now live in big cities, and they got there by following the job hotfoot. Ah, you say, but railroading is not a

fair test. It naturally calls on a man to travel. That is true. Let's try other professions. We have had since Washington twenty - nine presidents.
Three were born in cities—Johnson,
Taft, and Roosevelt. Twenty-six were born in villages, from Washington's Bridges Creek to Harding's Corsica, and there they started life. All of them reached the White House at last by the process of moving from place to place, from job to job, whether that meant moving from the Western to the Eastern hemisphere or from 160 Broad Street to 162 Broad Street.

Taft, born in Cincinnati, attained success there, followed the job to the Phillipines, to Rome, to Panama, Japan,

Russia.

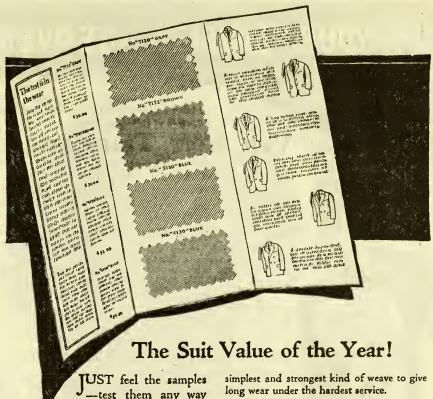
Roosevelt-New York, Washington,

Cuba, Albany.
Wilson — Staunton, Virginia; Atlanta; Middletown, Connecticut; Princeton; Trenton.

Harding - Corsica, Ohio; Marion, Columbus.

Each made good where he was and then kept on making good on the trail of the job.

The same holds true throughout. The present cabinet—how many of their home towns have you heard of? Glens Falls, New York; Lancaster, New Hampshire; West Branch, Iowa; Rock Island, Illinois; Sullivan, Indiana; Frankfort, Kentucky. Mr. Wallace,



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Secretary of Agriculture, not so many years ago was an Iowa farmer. People liked the way he did things, and pretty soon he was professor of dairying in the State College. Then he took over the editing of the *Creamery Gazette*. Nothing startling, so far, is there? Surely he could have qualified, at this point, for membership in the Kickers' Club. Yet now he is at the head of that department of our government which deals with America's greatest industry. Because he took hold of a job, made good at it, and stuck to it till a better one offered.

Hoover - one of the complaints lodged against his presidential candidacy last year was that he had lived too little in America. That was because he had been following his job around the wide world, making good at it always. He was born in West Branch, Iowa, leaving there to take a it always. college degree at Leland Stanford, California. Two years before he graduated he was assistant in the Arkansas Geological Survey, and the year of his graduation he found time to work with a United States survey of the Sierra Nevadas. The next year found him assistant manager of some New Mexico mines-a new region to him. note how his fame spread. A big London company made him chief of its mining staff in West Australia; next the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines took him on to boss all its engineering; then the London company took him in as partner. That was in 1902; and he added directorships here and chairmanships there of one company and another, till, in 1914, harried Americans abroad wanted an able man to take care of them, and they choose Hoover. By now he had gotten past the stage where he had to follow the job, and he couldn't keep it from fol-The chairmanship of the lewing him. Belgian Relief Commission paved the way straight into his present position. In all his extraordinary career you don't find one single point where he was static and complaining. He was always pushing.
Cass Gilbert, master architect, builder

Cass Gilbert, master architect, builder of the Woolworth Building, is a Zanesville, Ohio, product, whose art marks the big cities from the Atlantic to Texas.

Charles Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, succeeded with what he had all the way from Williamstown, Mass., through Albany, where he was bank cashier, to New York. Every now and then, when he was working in a small bank, some bigger institution needed a man and called for him.

Sinclair Lewis went from his birthplace in Sauk Center, Minn., to a New Haven newspaper, thence to San Francisco, thence to New York, with many side stops; and now he writes a book so widely quoted that no conversation is complete without the question, "Have you read 'Main Street'?"

But there is no use in piling example on example. It is true in any profession. Not one of these men sent up a bitter wail because he was living, by accident of birth, in one place or another. Every one of them took what he found, built it up, and reaped the reward. He did with his might what his hands found to do.

Mankind can be divided into those who are content where they are and

those who want to go somewhere else. If you make the divisions out of those who think they would do better somewhere else, under other environment, and those who are sure they are making the most of what lies about them, the divisions resemble those you would get by dividing small boys into those who like chocolate cake and those who don't. Yet what does the experience of others indicate? It indicates that he who sticks to the track of his business as a bloodhound sticks to a warm trail is the one who is going to land on top.

Such facts and such instances are

impressive, but they are not final proof. There is a surer one—your own common sense. It's not a matter of luck. Old Epictetus, who had a way with him when it came to hitting the nail on the head, believed that one of the best things that could happen to a man was to be brought up against a piece of hard luck which he could manage to turn to his own advantage. Take the case of Dan, my farm friend who rants against his lot in life. He regards it as his particular bit of particularly hard luck. What does he really mean, when you come to apply the test of vivisection?

He says that all the roads of life where he lives are so worn and so

where he lives are so worn and so ancient and so traveled that all he gets

by walking along them is tired feet.

He means that his feet are so tender that they get tired as soon as he puts them on the road.

Don't you think he does? The other man, who rejoiced that he had escaped from the city, said there were so many distractions there that they cramped his style. What he meant was that he dabbled in so many of the distractions that the dabbling cut into the time and energy which he should have given to other work.

Both men have the thing wrong end. They are letting conditions make them, instead of making their own conditions. The old debate that one often hears regarding the relative merits of city and country, and whether there are more great men in the big cities because they develop there or because they move there after attaining greatness, is wide of the mark. It is exactly equivalent to shooting at the moon. If the bullet carries the quarter of a million miles in a straight line it won't find the moon there when it arrives. The shooter aimed at the wrong place. For those who argue this question don't mean, "Do cities develop big men, or do small towns kill them?"—they mean, "How serious is environment to a man

who is bound to succeed?"
There is small likelihood that Roosevelt would have stayed a farm hand if he had been born on a farm. just as small chance that Thomas Edison would have remained a city newsboy if he had been born to such a lot in Chicago instead of commencing as a newsboy in Milan, Ohio. Birthplace and the location of a man's early work have no more to do with his final failure or success than he lets them have. What does count is that he shall have. What does count is that he snan build himself up in his job till he sees a bigger and better job, more worthy of his talents, or until a neighboring job hears of him and hangs the "Help Wanted" sign out in his direction. In the last few months it has been

my lot to met three different men who are now successes. One rose from clerk in a tiny clothing store in the



Coupon

Don't miss this bargain. The supply is limited. You take no risk. We stand back of this sweater. Money back if you say so. Send the coupon now with a \$1.00 P. O. order or a dollar bill. Don't be too late. Send the coupon NOW.

Elmer Richards Co. Dept. 2257 W. 35th St., Chicago, Ill.

Name.....

Address.....

State....



Burlington Watch Company, Dept. 4057
19th Street and Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Illinois
Canadian Offices: 62 Albert St., Winnipeg



Here's a Real Game! "VEE BEE" Dice Game

Spring it on your friends. Play it anywhere, any time—for five minutes or two hours. Two 1/4 inch beautiful high grade lvory-grained dice. Only 50c.

If your dealer can't supply you send 50 cents and a two cent stamp to

VOEDISCH BROS. 3427 N. Clark St. Chicago, III. Dealers and Jobbers: Write for prices. A bigger seller than the top. Act quickly! This game is spreading like wildfire.



Keep one of these safety brand new revolvers in your home and be fully protected against burglars, theres and hold-up nen. It's a terrible fright to wake up 'n' the night—hear noises down stairs or in the next room—and realize your neglect has left, you wholly UNPROTECTED.

Buy one of these revolvers and be always fully protected. Handsome blue steel gun metal finish. HAS DOUBLE SAFETY and is practically "hol-proof" against accidents. Perfect grlp, accurate alm. Rilled barrel, hard rubber checkered grlps, safety lever. Holds 7 cartridges. Small, 'compact, lies flat and will not bulge out pocket, Shoots the famous Colt Auto Cartridges.

SEND NO MONEY

Order today. We have no catalogue. Just send your name and address and say which revolver you want.

No. 292 is 25 calibre, 7 shot. Regular \$9.75 price \$22.50. Our price

No. 602 is larger size, 32 calibre military model. 10 Ishot, extra magazinic FREE. Regular price \$25.00. Our special price only...

Don't wait. Order this bargain to-day. Write clearly your name, address and the Number of the Revolver you want to order. Send no cash. We ship by return mail. Pay Postman, on arrival, our price, plus postage.

PARAMOUNT TRADING CO. NEW YORK CITY



WE'LL TRAIN YOU FREE
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ROY C. CLAFLIN, Pres. Columbia School of Drafting Dept. 1571

14th and T Streets, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Pennsylvania hills to be one of the cleverest merchants in America. One rose from errand boy in Detroit to the headship of a great machinery factory. One rose from nothing at all, and that nothing wanted by the police, to a place where his bank account is now marching past the quarter million mark. None of them knew of the others, or what the others had said to me; yet each in his own words laid his success to this principle: "I took what I had and made the best of it."

There is an explanation made by a young man in a play now running, an explanation of how he met the girl who

became his wife.

"I sat behind her on a bus," he says, "I sat behind her on a bus," he says, "and a strange man took the seat beside her and began to annoy her. I just tapped him on the shoulder, and he got right up and left the bus. Then I took his seat and talked to the girl myself."

That is to say, he took what was beside him and made the most of it, disregarding alike environment and precedent

cedent.

To the Magazine Cover Girl

BY STEUART M. EMERY

Your lips have the lure of the ages, Your cheeks wear the blush of the rose;

Your eyes hold the wisdom of sages, There's a song in the tilt of your nose. The envy of earth's every daughter

Since Eve strolled in Eden alone-The wretch who'd not part with a quarter

For you has a heart made of stone.

You're dressed to the height of perfection

In gowns that are right from Paree; Again, at Dame Fashion's direction, In sport suits and frilled things for tea.

The wardrobe you own is extensive,
I've seen you in garb for each clime-It really must be quite expensive To change into new every time.

I've gazed at you blithesomely dancing And throned in your chair on the porch;

Sometimes on a thoroughbred prancing, Sometimes in a roadster a-scorch.

Perhaps at the tiller seafaring, Or guiding a plane in the sky— And once, when the artist was daring, I noticed you baking a pie.

Your jewels are wondrously handsome, Such pearls as you wear, coil on coil! They must represent a king's ransom, Maybe you are someone in oil?

The romance you kindle so gladly The years cannot wither indeed-I've worshiped you blindly and madly,
In fact, from the day I could read.

Ah! Maiden of magazine covers, From June to December the drear In legions you number your lovers,
(Circ. umpty steen thousand a year.)
You come and you go and you tarry,
The queen of the kingdom of fads—
I think in the end that you'll marry

The man in the white collar ads.

\$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Given

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 120-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.



Send No Money Just name and address. Pay Postman \$1.87 fed that you have secured an enormous bargain, return the chair within five days at our expense. Send now while offer holds good. PEOPLES FURNITURE CO., Cor. Main & State, Decatur, Illinois



FREE BOOK LEARN PIANO!

This Interesting Free Book

trated. All music free, Diploma granted. Write today for free book. QUINN CONSERVATORY Studio AL30, 598 Columbia Road,Boston 25, Mass.

DOLLARS IN HARES



We pay \$7.00 to \$18.50 and up a pair and express charges. Big Profit. We furnish guaranteed high grade stock and buy all you raise. Use back yard, barn, cellar, attic. Contract and Illustrated Catalog Free.

Standard Food & Fur Ass'n 403B Broadway New York





Salt away your copies of the Weekly—put em on ice. Thirty or forty years hence, driven on by a fading memory, you will want to refer back to some of those 1921 issues, back in the days when janitors were called superintendents and booze home brew.

Your own magazine is a war history the like of which will never be published again.

Have no "wandering sons" leaving your Weekly

Put them in the old burglar-proof safe—or into our Adjustable Back Binder. It holds 52 issues, "The American Legion Weekly" embossed in gilt on cover.

A money order or check will bring the Binder.

Full Book Cloth (Red) \$1.75 each postpaid Fabricoid Covered (Black) \$2.25 each postpaid

WING 'EM, BUDDY!

BINDER DEPT. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY 627 W. 43d St., New York City

Focusing the Coupon on the Camera

Seagoing men and landlubbers watch for the little

We are going to make a picture for you.

Remember the days when you went up the gangplank with a guilty look-

For-hidden away in the fighting togs was a camera. And G. O. No. 4-11-44 had long since trinkled down from G. H. Q. to the effect that any cuckoo caught going abroad toting a camera would spend his days at sea in the brig and dine on white wine and cake once per diem.

Yet in spite of G. O's., even the boot and rookie clung to the pocket picture box. Some even had the old water bottle stuffed with developing instead of chlorine powders and the cartridge packs loaded with rolls of films.

"They" could have taken the sting out of war by letting every Buddy snap pictures to his heart's content. The camera was our second best friend. Asleep in the old dream sack aboard the pattle wagon we pictured ourselves spotting a sub, or going over the top with the shutter pointing at

the fleeing Heinies. And then, just as the sea-legs were wabbling in Brest, there was another inspection and all cameras were loaded in sea-bags and sent home -they took 'em over and they brought 'em back. Jack on dogwatch saw many

a weary seafarer step, with

an accusing conscience, up the ladder from below and cast a camera overboard. Three bells and all was well!

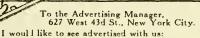
Heads up men. No cameras are advertised in our WEEKLY. Let the coupons fall with the leavesand as thickly. In the autumn we will want the scenes from the fishing and hunting trips, at the football games, in the mountains. How many are in the market for cameras and what make? Old Man Coupon is in command. The former boot now laughs at the time he went for the key to the anchor watch. The bellbottoms are folded and laid away.

But we still rate cameras, coupons and other gadgets. The anastigmatic is a fast lens, but the coupon also covers a lot of ground. It's a graflex for speed-a regular vest-pocket size for power. It's a positive-has contrast and detail.

Dealers and salesmen-let's hear what you have to say.

Develop the coupon—what cameras and camera equipment do you we to see advertised in the Weekly.





SEE TO IT THAT NO CAMERAS: ARE BROUGHT.

U.S.A. TRANSPORT

ABOARD!

MAKE A CAREFUL INSPECTION

OF ALL MEN AND SEE THAT NO

CAMERAS ARE BROUGHT ABOARD

Give name of camera I am a dealer and would like to see the following manufacturer advertise with us Give name

se Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to AUTO ACCESSORIES American Accessories Co.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm beltef in the value of our magazine—The American Legion Weekly—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the Weekly—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—The American Legion Weekly."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

MEN'S WEAR
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Holeprool Hoslery Co....
The Joseph & Felss Co.
Kahn Talloring Co.
The Perkins-Campbell Co.
Reversible Colint Co.
V Elmer Richards Co.
Strand Talloring Co.
Thomas P. Taylor Co...
Wishington Talloring Co.
Wishington Talloring Co.
Wishington Talloring Co.
Wight & Underwear Co.
MINSTRELS, MUSICAL COMEDIES MINSTRELS, MUSICAL COMEDIES John B. Rogers Producing Co..... MISCELLANEOUS
VVVH. Clay Glover Co., Inc...
Engineer Supply Officer
Henry Victor. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
V Buescher Band Instrument Co.
VV C. G. Conn. Ltd.
V Thomas A. Edison, Inc...
Jentins Music Co.
Ludwig & Ludwig...
PATENT ATTORNEYS
J. I. Jackson & Co.
VVV Lacev & Lacey.

nem so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. h he salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products

the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their produce the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their produce the salesman of University of Applied Science.

SMOKERS' NEEDS

V The American Tobacco Co., Inc.
VR. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Camel Cigarettes)
V Chesterfield Cigarettes
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.
Insignia Pipe Co.
V Murad Cigarettes. SPORTS AND RECREATION
Cleveland Motorcycle Mfg. Co
V Hartey-Davidson Motor Co
V Albert Pick & Co.
VV A. G. Spalding & Bros.
Vocdisch Bros. VV Lator, Grane & Piac Co.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

VV American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TOILET NECESSITIES

V Alleris Foot Ease.

VV The Pepsodent Co. TYPEWRITERS
V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.
Typewriter Emporium

VVV Lacey & Lacey
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION
American School
VV Benjamin N. Bogue
Bijss Electrical School.
Columbia School of Dralting.
Federal Schools, Inc.
REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS V Service Stripe—Awarded Advertisers with Us Regularly for Over Six Months. VV The Two and VVV Three Stripers Are Growno in Number and the VVVV Four Stripers are Beginning to Appear.

We do not knowingly accent laise or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of February 6, 1920; Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in The American Legion Weekly. VV THREE STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER,

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). The Anverrising Manager, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

You Must Not Forget

was the biggest experience you ever had. There are many little scenes stored away in your mind. Many sights and sounds and smells that you can't forget: Maybe it was

The night on the transport when the horn shrieked,

The entrance to a dugout where you always banged your head,

The crunching, shattering crash of a particular shell,

A box-car packed with men, and rolls, and dirty blankets, and rifles,

A piece of corrugated iron under which you crawled and went to sleep,

The day you were first issued a campaign hat.

Memories without end! But each little picture is precious because it can never be replaced.

If all the war memories of every husband, wife, mother, son and daughter-every exserviceman, every war worker, could be gathered

into a single collection, the result would be amazing. Here would be tense and terrible scenes; heart-rending and beautiful moments; hardship, sacrifice, happiness. These war memories are the most marvelous, the most precious things you know. You must not lose a single one.

But as you get further and further away from them-how much is forgotten? These

precious possessions grow fewer. The day you were discharged you probably knew every face in the regiment, and could call by his nickname every man in your organization.

What are you going to do about it before it is too late?

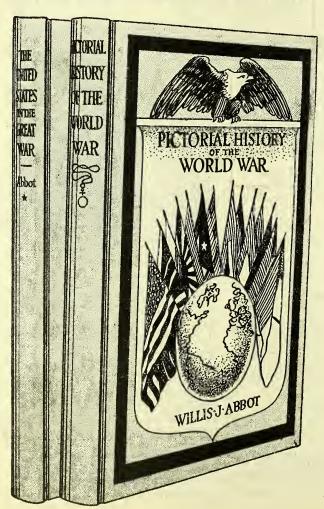
Preserve Those Memories Now

Think ahead—what it will mean to you to recall readily your experiences; to be able to tell your friends and your children of those great things you passed through.

There are stacks of books about the war, but

we don't want to sell you a stack.

The Pictorial History of the World War The United States in the Great War



are two handsome volumes which consist largely of wonderful pictures taken by intrepid camera men of every phase of the war, from battle pictures to street scenes of American cities on Armistice Day.

There is a fine picture on practically every page of these two

volumes and that includes many full page color prints.

These books will stir you and inspire you. They are just what you need to prompt those wonderful memories. They will put war

recollections in a permanent graphic form.

But the stock of these books is so limited that you must act

Special Offer for Ex-Service Men and Their Families

Because Your Work Made These Books we want you to enjoy a special privilege in buying them. Nobody else can appreciate them as you do. While the stock lasts, any ex-service man or relative who will sign and forward the attached coupon will receive the tive who will sign and forward the attached coupon will receive two handsome volumes on approval. Within five days you can return them at our expense, or send us \$3.95 which is the special cut price for ex-service men and their families only. The regular tracks is \$5.00 You will pay only \$3.95. We will pay the carrying charges.

But decide for yourself. Sign the coupon. These books are going fast and we want you to have them.

Act Quickly Or It Will Be Too Late

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

Dept. 3610, Garden City, New York

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY. Dept. 3610, Garden City, New York.

Send me prepaid THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, THE UNITED STATES IN THE GREAT WAR. If I am pleased by the books I will send you \$3.95 which is a special price open only at this time to ex-service men; otherwise I will return the books at your expense

NAME	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ADDRESS	